The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Who Defeated the Amnesty Bill in the Senate?

Massacre of Foreigners in the Argentine Republic.

Thirty-Six Killed and Sixteen Assassins Shot by the Troops.

The Absconding Scranton Pay-Master Traced to New-York.

Startling Revelations Relative to the Chicago Fire Department.

Sufferings of Snow-Bound Passengers on the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Responsibility for the Amnesty Defeat—The Custom-House Committee—Postponement of the Cincinnati Mass-Meeting—The Publishers and Authors—Significance of Mr. Forney's Resignation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The vote on amnesty in the Senate on Friday last continues to attract much attention here. A more thoroughly dishonest and unjust thing than the attempt to place the responsibility for the defeat of the measure upon the so-called Administration Senators has never been perpetrated. A close scrutiny of the various votes upon the amendments to Mr. SUMNER's proposition, upon the proposition itself, and upon the bill as amended, conclusively proves that the men in the Senate who have been loudest in their demands for amnesty, and who have sought to take exclusive possession of the subject, are solely responsible for its defeat. Every so-called Administration Senator, save three, Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, WRIGHT and SCOTT, consented to take amnesty with Mr. SUMNER's Civil Rights Amendment, though a number of them are from conviction opposed to the granting of general amnesty. No men in the Senate have been louder in their demands for amnesty than Messrs. TRUMBULL and LOGAN. Nevertheless, they voted against it when, by their own votes, they could have carried it. Take Mr. TRUMBULL's course, for instance, on the Sumner amendment, and it would seem as though he really desired that it should be added to the bill in its most obnoxious form, since he repeatedly voted against eliminating its unconstitutional features, and apparently did everything to fasten it to the measure, except to take the responsibility of finally voting for it. Take, also, the course of Mr. FENTON, who, at the outset, steadily opposed the Sumner bill as an amendment to amnesty, and yet, on Friday, by his own vote, caused it to be added to the bill; for, had he been as desirous of securing amnesty as he professed to be, he could have prevented such a result, and thus have left the Senate an opportunity to vote upon the Amnesty bill upon its merits, and to pass it. It is a trick, altogether "too thin" to deceive, for these gentlemen to attempt to escape their responsibility by shoving it on to others. A number of so-called Administration Senators, who, from conviction, are opposed to amnesty, consented to vote for it as a measure of absolution to the whites accompanied with a measure of protection to the blacks. Had the professed friends of amnesty joined with Senator SCOTT and others in eliminating certain alleged unconstitutional features of Mr. SUMNER's bill, the bill as amended would have had his vote. Had they joined Messrs. COLE and CORBETT in striking out the Chinese naturalization feature, it would have had their votes. Altogether, the record shows that the real friends of amnesty are those who sought studiously a way to vote for it, and not those who apparently sought a way to vote against it. The conviction here is strong that the latter are perfectly willing to have the measure fail, if they can manage to escape the responsibility for it and at the same time keep up the delusion that they are the only real and true friends of amnesty. The advocates of amnesty will immediately, or at least at the earliest practicable moment, endeavor to bring the new Amnesty bill which the House passed this session before the Senate. The attempt was to be made tomorrow, but in consideration of Mr. LOGAN's desire to secure final action upon the Chicago Relief bill, and some other measures claiming early attention, amnesty may be permitted to wait for a few days. The opinions about the success of a new effort are divided. Mr. SUMNER thinks it will be possible for him to have this amendment attached to the new bill, and that the result will be the same, unless the necessary votes for the bill and amendment together should next time be obtained. But Mr. ROBERTSON takes a different view, and thinks that some of those who voted for the Sumner amendment will next time take the ground that both measures having once failed when attached together, they will try them apart. If Mr. SUMNER's amendment is kept off the bill, the Senate will have a chance to vote on amnesty squarely on its merits, when it is generally conceded the two-thirds vote can be had.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Investigating Committee not having all returned, there will be no meeting until Wednesday. Senator BUCKINGHAM has gone to Connecticut for a day or two, and Senator STEWART is still in New-York. Senator HOWE is quite indisposed. The Committee will examine here, on the Custom-house matter, Secretary BOUTWELL and Gens. BABCOCK and PORTER. They will probably conclude this branch of their investigation this week, and it is exceedingly probable that they will make a preliminary report immediately thereafter.

THE CINCINNATI MASS-MEETING.

It is currently reported here that the proposed mass Presidential Convention that has been called to meet at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, is to be postponed until some time after the Republican Convention in June, the date to be hereafter fixed. This would seem to be an evidence of conscious weakness at the start. The chief manager of this movement, and the only man positively known to be in it hereabouts, is now in this city, W. M. GROSVENOR, the paid agent of the Free-trade League.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The hearing of the copyright question will take place before the Joint Committee on the Library at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Senator HOWE having returned, there will be a full Committee, which is composed of Senators MORRILL, of Maine, HOWE, and SHERMAN, and Representatives PETERS, of Maine, WHEELER, of New-York, and CAMPBELL, of Ohio. Mr. W. H. APPLETON, Mr. SHELDON, Mr. VAN NOSTRAND and Prof. YOUMANS are here, and with Mr. COX, of New-York, will support the bill. The opponents of the bill are also on the ground, and will present to the Committee, to-morrow, an elaborate memorial, ...

... are meeting in New-York, together with some other interesting facts, showing to what degree the bill is called for, by publishers themselves.

MR. FORNEY'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. FORNEY's resignation as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia naturally excites considerable comment here, and there are not wanting people who think they can gather an unfavorable inference from it. It is strictly correct to say that Mr. FORNEY resigns so that he may the more effectively and disinterestedly advocate the Republican cause and the renomination and re-election of President GRANT. This explanation has been given by Mr. FORNEY himself today. He adds that heretofore he has been unable to speak in defense of the Administration without having the fact that he is an office-holder brought forward to prove that his advocacy is not disinterested. As he has given the salary of the position in political contributions he has no personal motive for keeping the position. So he releases himself, and his pen for free action in the coming campaign.

PERSONAL.

Judge WALKER, of the Civil Service Advisory Board, has gone to Georgia to preside over a session of the Court of his district. Senator WILSON will go to New-Hampshire next week to engage in the political campaign. Gen. SICKLES has also promised to visit that State during the canvass and deliver a few speeches. Mr. WILSON will also take part in the canvass in Connecticut. Secretary BOUTWELL also has under consideration the possibility of going to the same State during the canvass.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES WITH SPAIN.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular letter calling the attention of Collectors of Customs and other officers concerned in the collection of the revenue, to the proclamation by the President, whereby goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States in Spanish vessels from elsewhere than the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, are relieved from the discriminating duty of ten per cent. ad valorem which has been collected under the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1864. The Department, in a circular dated May 18, directed the discontinuance of discriminating tonnage dues on Spanish vessels entering from parts in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. As the matter now rests, no discriminating tonnage dues should be levied on Spanish vessels whether from the islands mentioned or otherwise, but the discriminating import duty of ten per centum on merchandise brought from Cuba and Porto Rico in Spanish vessels will attach as long as the Government of Spain fails to remove the existing restrictions on the commerce with those islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Fanaticism in the Argentine Republic—Massacre of Foreigners—Pursuit of the Murderers by the Troops.

LISBON, Feb. 11.—The South American mail steamer has arrived, with dates from Rio Janeiro to Jan. 23. The distinguished Brazilian statesman, Viscount ITABORAHY, is dead. A recent outbreak of fanaticism in the town of Tandil, in the Argentine States, resulted in a fearful massacre. The Gauchos, excited to frenzy by a man named SALIER, made a sudden attack on the foreigners in the place. The latter, taken by surprise, were unable to defend themselves, and before the authorities could stop the slaughter thirty-six were killed. The assassins were then attacked by the troops. They fled, but were pursued, and sixteen were shot and twenty-four taken prisoners.

A BLIGHTED CAREER.

The Absconding Pay-Master of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad—Detectives on His Track.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 11.—Although the Christian portion of our people attended divine service as usual today, only a divided attention was paid to the eloquent preachers, while outside the churches the only subject discussed was the defalcation of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Pay-master. The absconding officer's name was on every tongue. His present whereabouts has been freely canvassed. The majority seemed inclined to believe that he is on the way to Savannah, Ga., but those most interested are afraid that the trunk was shipped to Savannah merely to mislead the detectives who are in search of the fugitive, and that he has really gone in another direction. The interest taken in this affair by our people is partly explained by the popularity earned by O'CONNOR, when he was ticket agent at the Union depot in this city, which position he filled so creditably that the Company promoted him. He was naturally a smart young man, and could accomplish more work in one day than many others could in two. He was also an expert accountant. His parents, though not wealthy, are respectable people, and reside at Corning, N. Y. He has a brother living in New-Brunswick, N. J., who is superintendent of an extensive factory, and another, an entry clerk in the store of JOHN M. DAVIS & Co., Broadway, New-York, both of whom are highly respectable and enjoy the confidence of their employers. JOHN O'CONNOR had not given evidence of being dissipated until lately, and it is certain that his depredations have been committed at so recent a date as to preclude the idea that his superior officers knew of his operations.

The robbery was adroitly committed, if robbery it was. The miners and laborers of the Jersey, Boston and Avondale mines, situated at Plymouth, on the Lackawanna Railroad, were to be paid on Saturday. On Friday morning the First National Bank was informed by Mr. PHELPS that about $80,000 would be needed the following morning to pay the said miners. The Company pay the miners the wages of the laborer, both amounting in the aggregate over $100 per month. During Friday afternoon Mr. PHELPS sent JOHN O'CONNOR to the bank to count the money and have it packed and ready for use. After accomplishing the work, O'CONNOR returned to the Pay-master's office, and again visited the bank between 3 and 4 o'clock, and presented a memorandum check to the teller, Mr. DAWSON, for $10,660, which was paid without hesitation. O'CONNOR's presence there only an hour or two previous to count the money precluding suspicion of fraud. Having secured the money, he made immediate preparations for flight, and has succeeded up to the present in baffling his pursuers. There is little doubt that the trunk which he took with him will lead to his arrest.

The transaction came to light when Mr. PHELPS sent Mr. SAMUEL STEVENS, Chief Clerk in the Pay-master's office, to the bank to procure the money already mentioned, and was immediately informed of the payment made to O'CONNOR the previous evening. Startled at the announcement, Mr. STEVENS hurried to inform Mr. PHELPS of the occurrence. O'CONNOR's absence, which up to this time had not given rise to any apprehension, was at once understood, and anxious inquiry was made in all directions, by telegraph for a clue which might lead to his discovery. Mr. PHELPS having learned from the livery-stable man that O'CONNOR went to Deerring station last evening, the station-agent was telegraphed to, and instructed to obtain the number of the check and the destination indicated by the ticket sold to O'CONNOR. The answer came that the ticket was for Binghampton, and the trunk was checked to the same point. The trunk was traced to the Erie Railroad, bound for New-York, on check No. 38. Among the many dispatches received by Mr. PHELPS was one from a New-York detective, stating that a passenger with a check of the above number had shipped for Savannah, Ga., at Pier No. 3 North River on the steamer Magnolia, and that previous to his departure he had purchased false whiskers at a hair store, but the wigs were all large, and he left without one.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Finance Measures—All the State Bonds To Be Declared Valid.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 11.—A series of financial bills has been introduced in the Legislature declaring valid all State bonds of South Carolina included in the Treasurer's report of Oct. 31, 1871, and pledging anew the faith and credit of the State for their redemption; providing for an immediate registry of all such bonds in New-York or Columbia, and prohibiting any further issue of bonds for any purpose whatever, unless sanctioned by a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State; also, to adjust and liquidate all loans heretofore effected for the State by the financial agent in New-York. It is expected that the passage of these measures will complete the work of the session. A most stringent enactment has passed the Senate, and is pending in the House, ...

... within ninety days, of over-due taxes, amounting to $1,200,000, and a new tax of $4,000,000 is to be levied to pay the interest on the State debt.

CHICAGO.

Release of a Convicted Alderman—Revelations in the Fire Department—Crushed in an Elevator.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Alderman BUHR, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for offering to receive a bribe, was granted a supersedeas Saturday evening by Judge MCALLISTER, of the Supreme Court, and released under $5,000 bail. The Fire Commissioners Saturday commenced an investigation into the present condition of the Chicago Fire Department. One day's investigation developed many startling facts. Many of the officers are charged with incapacity, inefficiency, drunkenness, dishonesty and other infirmities. MARTIN COLLAR, an employe in the oil factory of PAGE & SPRAGUE, was crushed between an elevator and the ceiling yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed.

PERILS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

Supplies for the Snow-Bound—Fourteen Miles Traveled in Forty-Eight Hours.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—Urgent dispatches were received here this morning to forward provisions immediately to the nearest point to the blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad. The merchants and citizens generally at once set to work, and by 3 P. M. a train started with four carloads of supplies. The latest accounts to-night state that the snow-bound trains were at Separation, having made fourteen miles since Friday morning. They hope to be dug out in a few days. There is said to be much sickness and suffering among the passengers. The distance from Separation to Omaha is 710 miles, and some of the road is in a very bad condition. It snowed here very heavily today.

UTAH.

Mr. De Long Explains the Visit to Brigham Young—The Weather—Election Under the Mayor—Independent—The Elections.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—Minister DE LONG explains that the visit to BRIGHAM YOUNG was not intended by him or the Embassy, that he and the Embassy were under the escort of the city authorities or Committee, and were taken to BRIGHAM's house after visiting other places, not knowing where they were going. He says they had not thought of paying BRIGHAM any attention beyond what might be proper to any private citizen. BRIGHAM YOUNG has been quite ill the past two days. It is said his strength is failing rapidly. The election tomorrow for city officers promises to be exciting. The Liberals have no hope of success, but are determined to show all their strength. The total number of signatures to the petition indorsing the action of Judge MCKEAN is 1,000. The Japanese Embassy visited the Tabernacle and a number of churches today.

THE LATE GEN. ANDERSON.

Survivors of the Fort Sumter Officers to the Escort to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS and Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD, two of the surviving officers of the Fort Sumter command, have left Washington for Baltimore, to join the escort of the remains of Gen. ANDERSON, and will proceed with them to West Point. Of that old command, five are dead, namely, Gen. ANDERSON, who died at Nice, and Lieuts. TALBOT, SNYDER, MEADE and HALL; and the five living are Gen. J. C. DAVIS, now Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry; Gen. CRAWFORD, Colonel of the Second Infantry; Gen. DOUBLEDAY, Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Gen. J. G. FOSTER, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and Gen. TRUMAN, Major of Artillery. There will be no further official ceremonies. The interment at West Point will be private.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax Declining to be a Candidate—He Again Declares Himself for Grant.

Vice-President COLFAX has written a letter to the editor of the Journal, of Indianapolis, Ind., in which, after noticing a telegram from that city to the effect that a concerted effort was being made to secure for him the Republican nomination for President, he says: "No such effort is being made anywhere by my wish or authority. Publicly and privately, in speeches and in letters, I have invariably declared myself in favor of President GRANT's renomination, as well to those not friendly to him as to those who were, and have so written to every friend in Indiana who asked my opinion. When the ticket of GRANT and COLFAX was elected in 1868 I determined there should be no alienation between them growing out of the distribution of presidential patronage, in regard to which I resolved not to obtrude, or from any lack of friendship or good-will on my part, and I am glad to state that this was most cordially reciprocated by the President, so that there has never been the slightest disturbance of our most desirable personal and political relations, nor can any discord in the party be traced to any real or even pretended antagonism between us. I feel deeply the obligations I am under to the Republicans of Indiana and the nation for their long-continued confidence; and political duty to a party whose record for the past ten years is the noblest ever made by any party in any country or any age, induces me to say that if the National Convention deemed it wisest to renominate me for the office I now hold I would accept, but my interest in the continued ascendency of Republicanism is far greater than any personal considerations, and if the Convention prefers some one else for the Vice-Presidency, and there are many abler and worthier, no man in the United States shall exceed me in the cordiality and earnestness with which I shall support him. I am not a candidate for the Presidential nomination, being just as decidedly as ever in favor of President GRANT's renomination, and hope our Convention on the 2d will so declare unanimously. I beg, for the sake of harmony, politically, and to save me personally from the suspicion of bad faith toward one with whom my relations are and have always been so cordial, that my name may not be mentioned by any one in our State Convention in opposition to Gen. GRANT, whom I believe to be the first choice of a very large majority of the Republicans of the United States.

Truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX."

OBITUARY.

Col. James S. Bramlette.

A telegraphic dispatch from Louisville, Ky., announces that Col. JAMES S. BRAMLETTE, son of Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, died at his father's residence in that City on Saturday night, at the age of thirty-four years. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry during the early part of the war, and was a member of the Legislature of 1869.

Rev. John Seys, D. D.

The Rev. JOHN SEYS, D. D., died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, on Friday night last, aged seventy-five years. He was for many years Resident Minister from the United States at Liberia, and also a missionary in West Africa. He made ten voyages between this country and Africa, previous to his final return home in 1870. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

Shocking Death—A Drunken Man Asleep on a Railroad Track.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—On the arrival of a passenger train at Jeffersonville last evening, pieces of clothing and flesh, and stains of blood, were found on the pilot of the engine and under the train. Investigation showed that a man named O'CONNOR, employed in the cement mills six miles from Jeffersonville, had started home drunk last night, and had fallen asleep on the railroad track. The train passed over him, cutting his body all to pieces. The fragments of the remains were collected and buried at Jeffersonville.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Proposed Grand Rally of the Body in Albany Today.

Their Report on Abuses in Opening Streets, Avenues and Parks.

Some Interesting Facts for the Consideration of Tax-Payers—How Money is Wasted and Misappropriated.

A note has been sent to each member of the Committee of Seventy who was absent from the meeting on Friday night, and, therefore, had not an opportunity to volunteer to go to Albany. The note is short and expressive. It embraces all that is necessary to be said, and every member who has received the note should, in its language, "take as early a train as possible for Albany on Monday," for "our charter will be considered by the Assembly on Tuesday next." The following is a copy of the note:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AND TAX-PAYERS FOR THE FINANCIAL REFORM OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Our Charter will be considered by the Assembly on Tuesday next. It is of the first importance that every member of the Committee of Seventy be present. Please take as early a train as possible for Albany on Monday.

Respectfully,

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman.

Per BARCLAY GALLAGHER, Ass't Secretary.

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.

How Streets and Avenues are Opened in New-York—Frauds and Corruption Everywhere—A Clear Statement of the Whole Matter.

The following is the report of the Committee of Seventy on abuses in opening streets, avenues and public parks:

The undersigned, the Committee to which was referred the special duty of collecting the facts and collating the laws in relation to the opening of streets, avenues and public parks in the City of New-York, beg leave respectfully to report that they have confined their examination in the first place to the facts bearing upon this important subject—the results of which they have reduced to tabulated form—showing first the legal expenses incurred during the earlier periods in the history of the City, in opening the streets, avenues and parks, and second, the vast increase in these expenses exhibited in the legal openings during the last three or four years. They submit these tables, without comment, believing that they will abundantly suffice to show the necessity of immediate action by the Legislature to reform a system so liable to abuse.

TAXED COSTS AND CHARGES IN ACQUIRING LANDS FOR PUBLIC PARKS BEFORE THE YEAR 1860.

	When Acquired.	Awards for Lands.	Costs and Charges.
Washington-square	1827—Nov. 12	$78,051	$4,...
Union-square	1832—April 4	116,772	5,170
Tompkins-square	1834—Mar. 21	62,423	2,248
Manhattan-square ...			
Mount Morris-square, Harlem	1839—Mar. 11	47,460	7,100
...	1839—Sept. 4	33,442	2,330
Madison-square	1847—May 5	65,952	10,781
		$410,964	$33,142
		33,142	
Total		$444,106	

N. B.—With the exception of $800 assessed on the City for Mount Morris-square, the whole of this sum of $444,106 was assessed on and paid by private property-holders.

COSTS AND CHARGES IN OPENING SUNDRY STREETS BEFORE 1860.

In Lower Part of City.

	Amount of awards.	Costs and charges.
Fulton-st., Broadway to River, ...	$233,392	$1,890
...	11,333	321
...	54,335	1,359
...	31,300	1,563
...	250,504	7,930
...	98,039	2,591
...	364,000	7,000

STREETS AND AVENUES ABOVE FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Irving-place ...	$13,267	572
...	...	718
Lexington-av. ...	17,303	1,336
...	22,557	2,281
Seventh-av., 21st to 129th st. ...	24,141	12,000
... Hudson River		2,117
Forty-ninth-st., Hudson River to ...		1,490
Eighty-first-st. ...		683
Eighty-sixth-st. ... to Hudson River		1,...

The taxed costs and charges in acquiring lands for public parks since 1860 (with the exception of the costs in acquiring Central Park, not fully ascertained by the Committee,) have been as follows:

CENTRAL PARK.

The cost of the land acquired before 1860 is stated in the City Controller's Report for 1870 as being ... $5,028,844
Of this sum there was collected from assessments upon private property-holders ... 1,657,590

Paid by the City ... $3,371,254

In the extension of the Park in 1863, from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street, lands were acquired for which there was paid by the City ... sum of about $1,200,000, ... was assessed on private property-holders, leaving the sum paid by the City about ...

Total paid for lands in the Park by the City ... $4,...

The costs and charges in acquiring the whole Park are stated to have been about $60,000, but more precise particulars will be ascertained and stated hereafter.

As an appendage to the Central Park a "public place" on Fifth-avenue, about 300 feet square, between Fifty-ninth and Fifty-ninth streets, was opened on the 20th of May, 1868.

The awards for the land were ... $68,750
The taxed costs and charges ... 23,021
Leaving for the costs, &c. ... $91,771
The amount assessed on the City was ... $...

As a further appendage to the Park the "Circle," 400 feet in diameter, largely composed of streets intersecting the Eighth-avenue at this point, was opened on the 28th of February, 1868.

The awards for the lands, not occupied by the streets and the avenue, amounted to ... $...
The assessments to ...

Leaving for the costs, &c. ... $46,...
The amount assessed on the City was ... 275,...

A public place on Ninth-avenue, at or near Sixty-third-street, was opened Dec. 22, 1870.

Awards for land ... $...
Costs and charges ...

Total ... $...
Assessed on City ...
Assessed on private property-holders ...

Total ... $...

MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Extending from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third street, was opened Aug. 7, 1870.

Awards for lands ... $...
Taxed costs and charges ...

Total ... $1,474,...
Of this sum there was assessed on private property-holders ...
On the City ...

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Near the Hudson River, extending from Seventy-second-street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The legal proceedings for acquiring the lands in this Park are not yet completed.

On the 18th July, 1871, the Commissioners made their report, awarding for the lands ... $6,715,...
Assessed upon the City ... 2,925,...
And on private property-holders ... 2,810,...

Making a total amount of ... $5,735,797

The taxed costs and charges were ...

The report has been vacated by the Supreme Court and sent to new Commissioners, who have not yet reported. That second proceeding will probably add considerably to the costs above stated.

THE "PUBLIC DRIVE" OR "BOULEVARD,"

Extending from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, which may be regarded as an appendage to the public parks was opened June 12, 1868.

The amount awarded for lands was ... $...
The taxed costs and charges were ...

Total ...
Of this sum there was assessed on private property-holders ...
On the City ...

THE AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, connecting with Manhattan-street, to Broadway, was opened May 20, 1869.

The awards for the lands taken were	$309,...
The taxed costs and charges were	115,...
Total	$...
The assessment upon the City was	$21,...
On private property-holders	330,771

The widening of Broome-street, about 150 running feet, was confirmed July 14, 1871.

The amount awarded for the land taken was	$...
The taxed costs and charges were	14,...
The fees of collection were	1,...
Total	$...
Of this sum there was assessed on the City	$12,...
On private property-holders	...

CHURCH-STREET EXTENSION—CONFIRMED DEC. 23, 1869.

Awards for lands taken	$...
Taxed costs and charges	10,...
Total	$1,...
Nothing assessed on the City	
On private property-holders	1,...
Excess (applicable to Collector's fees)	...

WIDENING BROADWAY—THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET TO FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

First report of Commissioners, confirmed Dec. 22, 1870—Awarded for lands ... $4,...
Awarded for buildings ... 777,...
Awarded for leases ...

Total	$5,730,047
Taxed costs and charges	$...
Expenses (not explained)	16,531—114,...
Total	$...
Assessed on private property-holders	4,...
Assessed on government	...
Assessed on the City	2,...
Total	$...

This report was set aside, after confirmation, for reasons not necessary here to state, and new Commissioners were appointed, who, it is said, have reduced the amount of awards about $1,700,000. The question of confirming this second report is now pending before Justice CARDOZO, whose decision, it is said, may be delayed to await the judgment of the Court of Appeals on the question of the legal power to set aside the first report.

The costs and charges will probably be considerably increased by the expenses of this second Commission.

COSTS AND CHARGES OF OTHER STREET OPENINGS IN 1870, NORTH OF SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET.

		Costs and Charges.
Jan.	...-st., ...-av. to East River	$3,741
March 10	...th-st., ...-av. to Harlem River	10,...
March	...th-st., ...-av. to Harlem River	7,...
March	...th-st., ...-av. to ...-av.	4,...
April	...th-st., ...-av. to East River	4,...
May	...th-st., ...-av. to Hudson River	5,...
May	...th-st., ... and ...-st., ...-av. to ...	3,...
May	...-st., ...-av. to East River	3,...
June	...th-st., ...-av. to Harlem River	3,...
June	...th-st., ...-av. to Harlem River	3,...
June	...th-st., ...-av. to Harlem River	2,...
June	...th-st., ...-av. to Harlem River	2,...
July	...th-st., ...-av. to East River	2,...
July	...th-st., ...-av. to East River	1,...
July	...th-st., ...-av. to ...-av.	...
July	...th-st., ...-av. to East River	...
July	...th-st., ...-av. to ...-av.	...
July	...th-st., ...	...
July	..., ...	...
July	..., ...	...
July	...th-st., ...-av. to East River	...
Total in ...		$...
Average		...

Costs and charges in opening other streets, viz., in extending Park-place, from College-place to West-street, confirmed Feb. 25, 1871:

Awarded for lands	$180,...
Awarded for buildings	...
Awarded for leases	...
Total	$...
Taxed costs and charges	$...
Other expenses (not explained)	17,...
Total	$...
Of this sum there was assessed on the City	207,...

The widening of Laurens-street from Washington-square to Canal-street was confirmed Feb. 27, 1870.

Awarded for lands	$1,...
Taxed costs and charges	...
Total	$1,...
Of this sum there was assessed upon the City	...

The extension of Lexington avenue from Sixty-sixth to Seventy-seventh-street was confirmed April 26, 1870.

Awarded for lands	$1,...
Taxed costs and charges	...
Other expenses (not explained)	...
Total	$1,...
Of this sum there was assessed upon the City	770,...

LAFAYETTE PLACE EXTENSION.

(100 feet wide) from Great Jones-street to Bond-street. The report was recently presented by the Commissioners, and notice of motion for confirmation advertised for the —— of February last.

Awards for lands, about	$800,000 00
Costs and charges not yet known.	
Amount assessed on City	300,000 00
The residue on private property-holders.	

It is believed that the preceding statement embraces nearly all of the most important openings of streets, avenues and public parks, within the last three or four years. It may suffice to convince the Committee of Seventy and our fellow-citizens and tax-payers in general, of the necessity for prompt legislative reform in reducing the heavy burden now experienced in the legal expenses of these proceedings, more especially, as many streets and avenues, including the "Eastern Boulevard" and its accompanying parks, in the upper part of the City, yet remain to be laid out and opened. We should also bear in mind that all legislative control over the laying out and opening of new streets is surrendered by the existing charter to our local municipal authorities; the Board of Public Parks having sole discretion to lay out new streets, avenues and public parks in that part of the City north of Fifty-ninth-street; while the whole lower portion of the City south of that line is intrusted to the unlimited power of the existing "Board of Street Openings," consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Department of Parks, the four Commissioners of Taxes, and the Corporation Counsel; a majority of whom can lay out and establish at any time any new streets, if not in secrecy, at least without sufficient notice to the land-owners affected, or adequate opportunity for remonstrance or explanation.

The Committee would state in conclusion that they have caused to be compiled from the public accounts in the City Controller's office, now accessible to all our citizens and tax-payers, a statement in detail of the principal items of costs and charges taxed in several of the most important cases referred to in the present communication.

Believing that this detailed statement may be necessary to the Committee on Legislation, and to the Committee of Seventy in proposing the necessary remedies for the evils in question, it is herewith submitted.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, HENRY NICOLL, JAMES M. BROWN, Committee.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

The low barometer, which was Saturday night in Texas, has moved east and northeastward to Central Georgia, preceded by south-east winds and rain in Tennessee and South Carolina. Brisk south-east winds have prevailed for a short time in Florida, and north-east winds on the Texas coast, but are now diminished. Clear weather is reported from Louisiana westward. Light winds have prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with cloudy and clearing weather and warmer temperature during the day which has now very generally fallen, except in Virginia. Light winds, with cloudy weather and occasional rain, have been reported from the lower Lakes. Rising barometer and partially clear weather is now reported from Lake Erie to Illinois and northward; falling barometer and southerly winds in the Missouri valley. Cloudy weather has prevailed on the Pacific coast, and falling barometer at the Rocky Mountain Stations.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Georgia will probably move north-eastward into North Carolina, preceded by cloud and rain; north-westerly winds with clearing weather prevail from Alabama westward; an area of low barometer develop in the Missouri Valley; partially cloudy and pleasant weather, with light winds, in the Middle and and Eastern States, followed by increased cloudiness and possibly rain Monday afternoon. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday morning over a considerable extent of coast line.

The Seventeenth-Street Murder.

No action was taken yesterday relative to the death of JOHN KLUMP, who was killed by the blow with an ax in the hands of MARY HOLLAND, at No. 3— East Seventeenth-street, Saturday evening, a full account of which has appeared in the TIMES. The inquest will be held today by Coroner SCHIRMER. The assailant in meantime locked up to await the result of the investigation.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Drs. CUSHMAN and FINNELL made a post-mortem examination of the body of KLUMP. The examination was made carefully and thoroughly made, but it failed to show that death was due to ... the right lobe and serious injury on the brain, the result of ... In view of the discovery, and of the fact that the girl, who on the previous evening was positive that the woman had struck deceased with an axe, was not so certain that the blow was not given with something else, the case is now considered one of natural death rather than homicide. The prisoner will probably be discharged at the conclusion of the inquest, which will be held this morning.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

The Steamship Morro Castle Ninety Hours in a Storm—Sugar and Furniture Used for Fuel—A Testimonial to Capt. Curtis.

The steamship Morro Castle, Capt. CURTIS, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, had a perilous trip home from Havana. She left that port on Saturday, Feb. 3, with a full cargo and about sixty passengers, and made a pleasant run to Nassau, where she remained till Monday noon. Thence to Abaco Island she had fair weather, and made excellent time; but toward daylight on Wednesday morning she encountered a severe gale from the north-east, which, before noon, increased to one of the severest storms ever known in the Atlantic at this season of the year. Among the passengers were three Captains who had recently lost their vessels, and their concurrent testimony was to the effect that the storm was almost unprecedented in violence and in duration. For nearly ninety hours the wind blew a perfect gale from the north-east, barely varying a point during the whole time, and the sea was so tremendous that it seemed as if no ship could live in it.

The Morro Castle, however, behaved admirably, and was handled by her officers with masterly skill. All of them have been long connected with her, and had perfect confidence in her sea-worthiness and ability to outride the storm. They had only one source of apprehension—that the storm might continue long enough to exhaust their stock of coal, for they felt sure that so long as they could keep the engine moving the ship was safe. The splendid manner in which she outrode the awful hurricane a year ago last October, in which so many stanch vessels foundered, justified their confidence. But the dreaded contingency arrived. The storm continued with unabated violence, and on Friday it was evident that their coal would not last another day, although the Captain, before leaving Havana, had taken the precaution to ship an additional supply. In this emergency Capt. CURTIS determined to try the experiment of feeding the furnaces partially with sugar, of which there were about four hundred and fifty tons aboard. It was found to succeed admirably. Mixed with coal and wood, the sugar made excellent heating material, and Friday night and all day Saturday the furnaces were kept alive with this rather costly fuel. The wood was obtained by cutting up the empty coal bunkers, and the chairs and other furniture of the ship. About $6,000 worth of sugar was consumed before the Highland Lights were made, and all danger was at an end.

From the commencement of the storm till the very conclusion of the trip, Capt. CURTIS and his officers were constantly on duty. Not one of them undressed or lay down for an instant's rest during the whole of that time. To the peril from wind and wave were added the dangers arising from inability to determine the position of the vessel, as it was impossible to take an observation after Tuesday noon, when the sky was covered with dense clouds that seemed to close down upon the very surface of the sea. Capt. CURTIS was, therefore, compelled to run by dead reckoning, aided from Friday noon by soundings.

Up to Saturday evening, the storm showed no signs of abatement. Though terribly strained by the tremendous seas through which she rode, the Morro Castle had sustained no material damage. Her paddle-boxes were considerably broken, and part of the railing of the hurricane-deck had been washed away, but her machinery was still in admirable working order. In view, however, of the small amount of coal and wood on hand, without which the sugar would have been worthless as fuel, Capt. CURTIS determined to run for land in order to ascertain his exact position. By his reckoning, he was then some miles north of Barnegat, and he cautiously stood in for shore, sounding constantly. Assured at length of the correctness of his calculations, he shaped his course for the Highland Lights, which he expected to make shortly after midnight.

The result demonstrated the correctness of his reckoning, although one at least of the shipwrecked Captains on board doubted the safety of this course. "I think it's risky business," was his comment, "in a sea like this. I shouldn't be surprised if we went ashore before morning." But about 1 o'clock Sunday morning the lights were made and the perils of the voyage were over.

Assembled by a deep sense of their obligations to Capt. CURTIS, the passengers met in the cabin as the Morro Castle steamed slowly up the harbor, and passed the following resolution:

"The undersigned, passengers by the Morro Castle desire to express to Capt. CURTIS and his officers their heartfelt appreciation of the admirable and masterly seamanship to which, under Providence, they are indebted for the preservation of their lives during one of the most terrific storms which has ever swept the Atlantic; and further, as a slight but sincerely-offered testimonial of their gratitude to the faithful, skillful and courageous officer, as well as a token of their personal regard and respect for the man, they request Capt. CURTIS to accept a gold watch, which a committee appointed at this meeting has been instructed to obtain and have suitably inscribed in memory of their eventful voyage."

This resolution was signed by all the passengers, and the money for the purchase of the watch immediately subscribed and placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Hon. BENJAMIN STARK, of New-London, Conn.; Señor DON JOSE F. MACHADO, of Havana, and Mr. S. S. CONANT, of Brooklyn.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Methodist Church at Kingston, Penn., was burned on Saturday afternoon.

The celebration of the Chinese New Year in San Francisco closed on Friday.

There was almost a panic in stocks in San Francisco on Friday, the decline extending through almost the entire list.

GUISEPPE CALDERINO, a Spaniard, was stabbed and killed in his oyster saloon, in Burgundy-street, New-Orleans, last night.

The ice gorge in the Mississippi River, between Cairo, Ill., and Columbus, Ky., broke yesterday morning, and navigation is resumed.

The Central Christian Church was dedicated, yesterday, in Cincinnati. The church and site cost $140,000.

The wife of Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, is ill and not likely to recover, at her residence in Louisville.

J. F. TOWNSEND, the policeman who was shot in New-Orleans, Wednesday night, by ALEXANDER NEWTON, a desperado, died yesterday.

The deaths in Philadelphia, from small-pox last week were 129—an increase. The mortality from all diseases was greater by 79 last week than the previous week.

The United States steamer Iroquois, now fitting out at Philadelphia, mounts six guns, and will probably be assigned to the East India squadron.

Capt. J. B. R. COOPER, who went to California in 1822 and was once an Admiral in the Mexican navy, died on the 8th inst. at San Francisco.

STEPHEN DAVENPORT's residence near Cold Spring, N. Y., was burned on Sunday. Mrs. CHARLES RICHMOND, a boarder in the house, was nearly suffocated, and is in a critical condition.

The public schools in New-Orleans close today, the birthday of President LINCOLN, which is a legal holiday. Paper due today is payable on Tuesday.

HENRY WIESMAN and LAMBERT NEISTER, aged sixteen years, broke through the ice while skating at Spring Garden, Md., on Saturday afternoon, and were drowned.

A gas well, just bored for the County Infirmary, Erie, Penn., took fire on Saturday, burning WM. BELL, perhaps fatally, and destroying the derrick and engine-house, and is still burning.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

An English Guess at Mr. Fish's Reply to Earl Granville.

Mr. Schenck Sends a Note on Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

Prince Bismarck Tenders His Good Offices to Our Government.

French Restiveness Under the German Occupation.

A Delicate Question for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mazzinians Celebrating the Anniversary of the Roman Republic.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

Mr. Schenck Addresses a Note to Earl Granville—Bismarck Offering Mediation.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Minister SCHENCK has communicated a note to the English Government on the recent language of Mr. GLADSTONE which was deemed an imputation on the good faith of the United States.

The note is regarded as a proper assertion of the dignity of his Government, and will, it is likely, be answered in the most friendly spirit, deprecating any diplomatic application to words used in heat of debate.

Prince BISMARCK has offered to the Governments of Washington and London his good offices for the purpose of effecting an agreement in relation to the Alabama claims, in the Geneva arbitration.

Conjectures as to the Reply of the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Observer says no answer has yet been received from Washington to Earl GRANVILLE's communication concerning the Alabama claims. It is expected that the reply will not express a positive opinion on the question of indirect damages, but will urge that the question be referred to the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

FRANCE.

Quiet Voting in Corsica—Taxation—The German Occupation.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly have commenced in the Provinces. In Corsica, where trouble was apprehended, the voting is going on quietly. There is much agitation in Rouen and other cities, against a proposal made in the Assembly to tax commercial transactions. Petitions have been presented to the Assembly from Normandy in favor of the taxation of raw materials. M. DE REMUSAT, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a deputation who waited upon him with the purpose of securing the aid of the Government in the voluntary movement to release France of German occupation, replied that the Government could not officially give its concurrence, because the Germans fearing an anticipatory payment might indicate an intention on the part of the French to take their revenge, would insist on occupying six departments for the stipulated time.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Gen. Sherman—Mazzinian Demonstration in Rome—Spanish Radicals.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Gen. SHERMAN and staff are expected here today. They will then proceed to Naples, where they will re-embark on the United States fleet under Admiral ALDEN.

The Mazzinians made a public demonstration today, to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic in 1849. Their proceedings were orderly, and no attempt to interfere with them was made by the authorities.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—It is probable that the Radicals will refuse to vote in the forthcoming elections for the Cortes.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Eight-Hour Law—A Working Men's Meeting—Speeches of Mr. Young, Mr. Bolte, Mr. Jessup, and Others.

A mass-meeting of Working men favorable to the Eight-hour Law was held yesterday at the Teutonia Assembly-rooms, Third-avenue, under the auspices of the Carvers' Association. The meeting was intended to organize a strong section of all mechanics in the furniture trade, preparatory to co-operation with a General Eight-hour League of American Workmen. Pursuant to notice, Coroner NELSON W. YOUNG addressed the meeting. He said the enforcement of the Eight-hour law was most important; but if the law is not enforced, it was not the fault of the Governor or the Legislature; it was the fault of the working men themselves, who have the power, but are not united, and allow jealousy and rivalry to fritter away strength. The workmen had no pluck, no unanimity, no give-and-take line of action. The speaker insisted on enforcement of the Eight-hour law as binding on men as well as on masters. He would go to Albany when needed, but he wanted to represent 40,000 men who would be united as one.

Mr. BOLTE, (German,) addressed the meeting on the general grievances of working men in their efforts to obtain an honest livelihood, and on the exactions of capital in this and other countries.

He was succeeded by Mr. JESSUP, Chairman of the Working Men's Assembly. He said he had lately returned from Albany, where he had found the Eight-hour law in nominal operation. But the object of the law had been frustrated by some substituting payment of per hour rates. The consequence had been a contract at per hour, and the working day had been retained at ten hours. He briefly ran over the history of the mechanics' strike in England, and the generous example support of the movement by other trades. The result had been success, and no doubt the shortened hours would be the rule throughout England. It was a libel on working men to assume that they could not use their increased opportunities to advantage. One trade, the plasterers, had unanimously adhered to eight hours, and the immediate gain was an improvement in their habits of life. He was sorry that his friend, Mr. YOUNG, had used so strong a word as "disgusted," and hoped he did not mean to take a new departure. He, himself, (JESSUP,) was sometimes a little disheartened at the difficulties and the want of harmony. But things were better than they used to be, and a spirit of unanimity and goodfellowship with combined action by all trades would lead to triumph. He counseled Eight-hour Leagues to call on all new candidates for office and insist on a written pledge in favor of the eight hours.

After hearing other speakers, resolutions were passed to organize a society and to co-operate with the general North American Eight-hours League.

Why.

Albany Evening Journal.

It will be remembered that it took the Tribune several weeks after the TIMES' exposures of the Tammany thieves to make up its mind what to say. One of its proprietors was associated with TWEED in some of his heaviest peculations, and, through his influence, and the influence of Mayor HALL, the Tribune was made one of the Ring's official organs, while the TIMES was discarded. It could not, therefore, be expected to be quite as quick as other journals in gathering up news displeasing to its partner and patrons. It is now equally tardy in acquiring information of the indictment of its friends, OAKEY HALL and NATHANIEL SANDS. Indeed, it is still ignorant of the misfortune which has befallen these exemplary gentlemen. It is pleasant, however, to know that there are some persons in the world who stand where the Tribune is ready to shut the telling eyes of charity. That it has chosen unworthy objects is only another illustration of its proverbial eccentricity.

DEPREDATIONS ON COMMERCE.

The River and Dock Thieves—How They Work and How They Live.

Few persons who have not given much time and study to the matter have any idea of the great numbers and complete organization of the professional thieves of a great city. In New-York, for instance, thieving is so general that it ranges all [illegible] the shivering child who takes a loaf of bread to stay its natural hunger, up (or down) to the dozen scoundrel (present company excepted) who, [illegible] owner thereof of their honest money, while he makes a cheap reputation for liberality, generosity, Christian charity, and the kindred virtues, by giving away with the hand of the hundreds from the millions he has just stolen with the other.

Among the men who admit themselves to be thieves, who make no pretense to social status, and do not claim or hope to move in any society better than that of their associates, [illegible] on the crime," there are grades as marked as those of the upper strata of the [illegible] society." There are bond robbers, burglars, "cracksmen" of various sorts, pickpockets, and every other sort and style of depredators on society, the lower classes of whom no more pretend to claim acquaintance with their superiors in the business than the log-carrier who honestly earns his $1 a day would presume to intrude upon the splendidly-furnished parlors of the retired millionaire merchant of Fifth-avenue. These grades are founded upon superiority of skill, or an extraordinary daring and coolness in carrying out the plans of the own brain, or those even of the invention of others. It is not proposed, however, to go into an analysis of the various sorts of thieves in this article; it is proposed merely to devote attention to the operations of a class of scoundrels known as "dock or river thieves." These follows are the bane of the shipping-merchant, the consignee and the officers of vessels which bring valuable cargoes. Continuing in close business all stock the dockage line, from Harlem down the miles of shipping that line both sides, round the Battery, and up the North River again to Spuytenduyvil Creek, taking in the shores both on the New-York and the Jersey side, there is no wharf, dock, bulkhead, pier, or other convenience for the reception of vessels and the unloading of their cargoes, that is free from the intolerable nuisance of dock thieves. At all hours of the night and day they are on duty—necessitate the employment of scores of private watchmen by the merchant, the ship owner, and the consignees, thus entailing a great extra expense upon shippers and merchants—a cost which, being charged by the retailer to the first buyer of his goods, eventually falls on the consumer; so that you, interested reader, in every yard of cloth or pound of groceries you buy have to contribute your share toward the support of these rascals, the thieves who make the shipping line of the City their scene of operations. From information derived from several experienced policemen, notably from Officer SULLIVAN, of the Second Precinct, the facts were ascertained from which this article is compiled. On the East River side, where, perhaps, the depredations are worst of all, the most desperate and determined thieves are found on the river edges of the Second, the Fourth, and Seventh Wards, of which the last, owing to the great extent and the lack of a sufficient number of the City Police to properly protect its borders, affords, by far, the greatest immunity to these villians in their operations.

HOW THE THIEVES OPERATE.

The dock thieves themselves are divided into several classes, from the boys of from ten to twenty years old up to the hardened villain of sixty who has spent half a century in preying on his honest fellow-men, and in paying the penalty of his unlawful enterprises in the various prisons of the country. Of these the boys are the most annoying. Forming themselves into semi-organized "gangs," held together like the "whitecaps," by the cohesive power of public plunder," recognizing a nominal leader or who gives a name to the gang, and to a certain extent directs their operations, these young scoundrels continually hang about the docks where ships are unloading. One part of the crowd is put on the watch to ask no sky and every article of value that they can lay their hands on, while another division is employed in keeping a keen watch for officers, clerks, owners, private watchmen or other parties interested in the safe custody of the goods, while still another section stand ready to "serve" the operations of their comrades by relieving them of their plunder and passing it along to other confederates, by whom it is finally delivered to the keeper of the "junk warehouse," where it is turned into money. So expert are the actual thieves themselves, and so ready are their assistants to afford them every aid in their operations, that a dockthief of this special class can seldom be taken with the stolen property upon him; so quickly as if passed from one to another, what it has irreducibly disappeared from the box of the original owner.

The unmanageable front and vegetable peddlers which supply the Northern cities with Spring peas, corn, tomatoes and new potatoes, with their early strawberries and their first shoots, has large quantities of their commodities by these fellows. The proprietors are, however, very disposed to prosecute the thieves in Court, but dislike them with a thorough threshing with a rope's end or a hoop-pole, and a warning to leave the wharf and keep away. There are several reasons for this course; it is absolutely necessary for the fruit-grower to dispose of such a perishable cargo as fast as possible; a delay of even a few hours may ruin it. Actively; that there is always to have by rot and decrease of weight, and it would be difficult for a Captain to decide whether certain fruit had been thrown overboard by the crew more as being tainted, to order that it might not work further damage in otherwise the rest, or whether it had been abstracted by the dock thieves. Good, too, if a fellow should be caught with his pockets full of oranges, identification would be impossible, and unless the owner could positively swear to the identity of the gilded globes no Judge could convict the thief, and to prevent that new certain dozen of oranges had been to his knowledge part and parcel of a cargo of a hundred thousand precisely similar, would be beyond the honest ability of any owner, unless he had gone through his stock and put his private mark on each orange. For these reasons, and especially because it he takes the time from the superintendence of his cargo to go to Court to prosecute a thief, he knows that the rest of his fruit would spoil in the interim while he was attending to the "lawy dolly," which the defendant prisoner would inevitably invoke, any Captain is only too glad to compound for twenty cents to cashes with a wound thrashing.

Being perfectly well aware of these facts, the dock thieves have sometimes placed an unknown early cargo in this district. The chief of the gang having got his eye on certain peckages of value on board a ship, will spread some of his crowdest men to watch their chance to lay hold of them and pass them to the nearest access who the chief whom good now when he an rendezvous to take them to hand. All things being prepared, the leader with a dozen or more will go over a fruiterer, and some of them will proceed to steal some melons, a bunch of bananas, or some similar large and bulky fruit, and will do it in such a bungling manner as to attract the notice of some one on the boat. The alarm is at once raised, the fellows are caught, the crowd rushes to the spot, the officer of police hide is called up, the melon thieves are pounced upon, held in the tender always ready to accompany and officer with his prisoners to the Station-house to make complaint, the fellows are released from custody and rejoin their companions. Meanwhile, while the attention of everybody was so manly but these three engaged, the wharfboat has been [illegible] the other side, passed to the rendezvous, and the fruit, some [illegible] and sold, and the proceeds divided among the thieves, and with some [illegible] the rules. The melon-eater is released from the [illegible] of the [illegible] and the fruit-grower, or their agent, has to pay the fellow a fine of twenty dollars for the privilege of taking the fellow's word for it that he will not come to Court.

Many instances have been known where cases of valuable spirits, silk or other liquid have been emptied by the thieves in the following manner: [illegible] the stock are [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] certain stages of the tide, easily run under them. The robber, with empty [illegible] in their boats, run [illegible] where a case or [illegible] is standing, [illegible] them with an equal [illegible] over up through the planks of the bridge and [illegible] the case, and then [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

21@3 ₱ cent. Average interest payment Gold and the New 5 ₱ cents.—The latter recovered from 70@71 ₱ cent, closing at the highest selling.

The Import Returns at New-York, comprising Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week, just were $7,569,[illegible] as against $7,022,796 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,308,713 against $4,727,384 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $80,[illegible], against $[illegible] same week in 1871. The Specie in Gold said into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $[illegible]. The receipts of Cotton, yesterday and by mail, 10,645 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-House:

July	$20,[illegible]	Jan. 6	$7,[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Jan. 13	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Jan. 20	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Jan. 27	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 3	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	Feb. 10	[illegible]
Total since July 1	[illegible]		
Same time last year	[illegible]		
Increase since July 1	[illegible]		

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	[illegible]	Jan. 6	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Jan. 13	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Jan. 20	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Jan. 27	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 3	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	Feb. 10	[illegible]
Total since July 1	[illegible]		
Same time last year	[illegible]		
Increase since July 1	[illegible]		

Gold, Feb. 11, 1871 [illegible] ₱ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$[illegible]	Jan. 6	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Jan. 13	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Jan. 20	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Jan. 27	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 3	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	Feb. 10	[illegible]
Total since July 1	[illegible]		
Same time last year	[illegible]		
Increase since July 1	[illegible]		

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$[illegible]	July	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
Feb. 1	[illegible]	Feb. 1	[illegible]
Feb. 10	[illegible]	Feb. 10	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

The Cotton movement at all the ports for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price Low Mid.	[illegible]		[illegible]	

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THIS YEAR.

	Feb. 11.		Feb. 11, '71.
U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.	[illegible]		[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]		[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]		[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]		[illegible]
Hud. River	[illegible]		[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]		[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]		[illegible]
Western Union Tel.	[illegible]		[illegible]
Pacific R. R.	[illegible]		[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]		[illegible]
Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ill. Central	[illegible]		[illegible]
C. C. C. & I.	[illegible]		[illegible]
Cleveland & Pitts.	[illegible]		[illegible]
Chicago & N.-W.	[illegible]		[illegible]
Chicago & N.-W. Pref.	[illegible]		[illegible]
C. R. I. & Pacific	[illegible]		[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new	[illegible]		[illegible]
Virginia 6s, new	[illegible]		[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]		[illegible]

The Wall-street market was duller than usual through Saturday. Foreign Exchange an exception, the rate for sight Bills on London being advanced to 110 ₱ cent. The sales of Gold continued at 110@110¼, mainly at 110¼ ₱ cent, and without animation in the Gold Room. The Public Funds were steady at about Friday's quotations, a fraction stronger on the New 5 ₱ cents and the Coupon 10-40s. The Railroad speculation was tame and at the Second Board a little lower in most of the Books. Considerable sales of Union Pacific at 37@38 ₱ cent. There was a quiet feeling also in the Miscellaneous Stocks.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the Saturday hour for closing the Hall of the Exchange and all dealings on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	107¼	108
U. S. 5-20s, '65 May and Nov.	111¼	111
U. S. 5-20s, '67 Jan. and July	111¼	111¼
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	97¼
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93	93
Reading	113¼	113¼
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	110¼
North-west Common	74¼	74¼
North-west Preferred	91	91
Pacific Mail	34¼	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	79¼	80
St. Paul Common	54	54
Ohio and Mississippi	45¼	44¼
Toledo and Wabash	28¼	28¼
Western Telegraph	74¼	74¼
Pacific Mail	34¼	34¼
Lake Shore	91¼	91¼
Lake Shore Scrip	88	87

There was a much stronger demand for the Public Funds at the close the New 5s, 1881, and the 5-20s of 1867, 111¼ sales. The last quotations are:

6s of 1881, Reg.	114¼	5-20s, 1865, Reg.	111¼
6s of 1881, Coup.	114¼	5-20s, 1865, Coup.	111¼
U. S. 5s, 1874	110¼	5-20s, 1867, Reg.	111¼
U. S. 5s, 1874, Jan. and July	110¼	5-20s, 1867, Coup.	111¼
U. S. 5s, 1874, May and Nov.	110¼	5-20s, 1867, Reg.	111¼
U. S. 5s, 1874, Jan. and July	110¼	5-20s, 1867, Coup.	111¼
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	108¼	10-40s, Reg.	110¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¼	10-40s, Coup.	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Reg.	111¼	5-20s, 1868, Reg.	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coup.	111¼	5-20s, 1868, Coup.	111¼

The earnings of the Lake Shore Road for January show a gain over last year of $[illegible], or about 20 ₱ cent. This is a larger gain than appeared in the Mile of January Railroad earnings copied from the Financial Chronicle a few days ago. The exact figures are:

January, 1872	[illegible]		
January, 1871	[illegible]		
Increase	[illegible]		

We are requested to call attention to the New-York, Midland and New-Jersey Mid-Land Bonds, advertised by Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co. They report a good demand for the securities connected with the Mid-land enterprise.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

WE RECOMMEND AS A SAFE INVESTMENT the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, interest, payable in gold coin May and November; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000. Present price, 90, and accrued interest.

Also, the GENERAL FAUNTLEROY BONDS, interest 6 per cent., itself, January and July; denominations, $1,000; at the current market price. We buy and sell Government Securities, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange, also contracts for gold (per cent.) on Speculation, Commission, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds, No. 5 Nassau-st.
New-York, Feb. 3, 1871.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT in sums to suit purchasers, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate. Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

HUTCHINGS, FLEMING, CHAUNCEY & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE 20 YEAR 7s, and earn 14 per cent. UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. M. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY REFUNDING BONDS

and Tax-on Gold, Imported Bonds, will be received in payment for the present subscription.

Thos. Bond, with Coupons attached, have an Interest Loan in Old Company, New-York, Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD COMPANIES

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS.

PAYABLE IN GOLD

FREE OF TAX.

TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON [illegible] 1871, will be circulated when the arrangements are made through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. The interest coupons are made payable free and easily known by the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund, are free from tax of the Company's hand, which, in every other form, [illegible] the rate of interest [illegible] them is equal to every particular, as their constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Louis, Mo., the important railway centre, with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the States and Territories directly in the line thus to be included in the Mortgage, the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,000,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indemnity provides interest at about 1 mile at less than [illegible] (4) Dollars per acre, and yet is to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in January and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal is New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 87½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, we firm has and sell on their matter business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, [illegible] of the Kansas Pacific, [illegible] (m.) running [illegible] at from 10½ to 10¾ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now offering the 1.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency. With their ample security and high rate of interest, we believe there is no investment more desirable for the people where is more profitable or safe. All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value. Holders of Five-twenties and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to [illegible] in each and [illegible] Jay Cooke & Co.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate. Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

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W. M. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

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[illegible]

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10—[illegible] A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible] for money and [illegible] for account. United States 5-20s of 1867, [illegible]; of 1865, old issue, [illegible]; new issue, [illegible]; of 1868, [illegible]; 10-40s, [illegible]. Erie, [illegible]. Illinois Central, [illegible]. Pacific Mail, [illegible]. Stocks in London and Liverpool unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—[illegible] A. M.—Cotton—The market opened with a good demand for all descriptions, and closing quotations of Friday were fully maintained. Middling Orleans 11 [illegible]d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including [illegible] bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed at 1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is unchanged. Middling Orleans 11 [illegible]d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales; exports and speculators took up [illegible] bales. The receipts have been 2,000 bales, all American. The sales of Orleans have been made at 11¼d., and from Savannah at 11 [illegible]d.

LONDON, Feb. 10—Sugar, No. 12 Dutch, [illegible]. Linseed Oil, [illegible].

HAVRE, Feb. 10—Cotton steady, [illegible].

RAW SUGARS, MOLASSES AND COFFEE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—Tobacco ship [illegible] sales [illegible] hogsheads. Alcohol firm; [illegible] sold at [illegible]. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Amber, $1.77. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Provisions [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Bulk Meats [illegible]. Clear Ribbed Sides, [illegible]. Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders [illegible]. Clear Ribbed Sides, [illegible]. Clear Sides, [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Whiskey firm at [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to France, [illegible]; to the Continent, [illegible]; stock, [illegible]. Sugar firm; [illegible]. Molasses [illegible]. Rice [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Whiskey firm; [illegible]. Coffee [illegible]. Freights [illegible].

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10.—Spirits Turpentine [illegible]. Rosin [illegible]. Tar [illegible]. Crude Turpentine [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet; receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible].

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet; receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible].

GALVESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible]; to France, [illegible]; to the Continent, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—Cotton nominal; Middling, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 9.—Cotton—Not receiving [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—Cotton nominal; Middling, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE OLD HOUSE NEXT THE WATER," "THE OLD MAN'S HOME," "THE DEVIL'S DICE," "HOGARTH FRINCHES," "THE OLD HOUSE NEXT THE WATER," "Gold, Gold," "Changed Child," "Over Yonder," &c.

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"In many respects one of the best and most powerful novels of the day."—Boston Journal.

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An admirably written story, abounding in [illegible] DAY. A STORY. By [illegible], author of "[illegible]," "[illegible]," &c. Illustrated. 4to. Price, 75 cents.

"[illegible] Journal.

[illegible]

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METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

66th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after [illegible].

THE GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A—ART SALE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

[illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ZAMPA (English Opera.)—Mr. Charles Santley and Mme. Van Zandt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by a company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the general political necessity of the long-continued warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. [illegible] will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an intelligent report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... [illegible]
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year ... [illegible]
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra ... [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York, or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. [illegible] Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

On Saturday, the Tribune was employed to throw on the "Administration" Senators the odium of defeating the Amnesty bill by first saddling it with the Sumner amendment, and then voting against it because of that amendment. There is not a particle of evidence to sustain the insinuation. The gentlemen known as friendly to the Administration who voted against the amended bill, will be found, almost without exception, recorded against the amendment. The defeat of the bill, which is to be regretted, was the work of Mr. SUMNER almost entirely, and he is not generally regarded as one of the "gents who are proud of being called Administration whippers-in." The defeat of amnesty, moreover, is far from certain. Another and better House bill lies on the table of the Senate, and can and ought yet to be passed. If Mr. SUMNER insists on hampering this also, after the result of his previous experiment, he ought to be summarily voted down.

The knees of the Missouri bolters show early signs of trembling. It is already announced that the Cincinnati gathering, which was to have been called nearly a month before the Republican Convention, and was to be the means of deterring the latter from renominating President GRANT, has been postponed until June. Instead of defiantly forcing a split, the malcontents are glad to keep under cover till they see whether a split will not be made ready to their hands in the regular Convention. They will take no more by their latter move than by the first one.

A subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy, of which the well-known Mr. J. B. RUGGLES is Chairman, has reported on the comparative expense of opening streets and public places before and since 1850. We commend their figures to our readers' attention. They will perceive that while six squares—Washington, Union, Tompkins, Manhattan, Mount Morris and Madison—cost only $[illegible], the costs and charges were but $[illegible], and the whole of this sum, except $[illegible], was paid by private owners. This was before 1850. Since then one street-opening—that of Church-street—has cost two and a half millions, the charges on which have been $75,[illegible], and the Collector's fees alone have been swelled by the addition of $[illegible]. The Collector is Mr. STARKWEATHER, the father-in-law of Gov. HOFFMAN.

Against Wind and Tide.

For some weeks past a small, but not an influential, class of papers has been trying very hard to organize a Republican opposition to Gen. GRANT. Among them, they have accused him of pretty nearly every crime known under the sun. Still they have found it almost impossible to make any headway. Much was hoped from the New-York Custom-house investigation, but the abuses which have been exposed are seen by everybody to be old abuses, of gradual growth in the Custom-house system—and for which, consequently, no single President or Collector can justly be held responsible. Moreover, as fast as evils are brought to light, Gen. GRANT sets to work removing them—a practical step which considerably bothers his opponents. Reform is not what they care about so much as the opportunity of making political capital out of alleged frauds and corruptions. The General Order system is open to much censure, and we recommended its abolition weeks ago. We have no doubt that the President soon made up his mind to take that step. It is very hard for the "new party men," and the "one term men," and all the rest of them, to excite a strong popular feeling against a President who addresses himself to public business in this practical manner. They would like to see him refuse to touch any abuse which is exposed. Instead of that, he forthwith takes a knife and cuts it out. While his assailants are talking about what they would do if they only had the chance, the President goes and does it. This is very hard upon such "reformers" as CARL SCHURZ and Senator FENTON, but we do not hear any complaints from the people about the arrangement.

The *Springfield Republican* says that it is a "proof of strength" in what it calls the "Anti-Grant Republicans" that they present no opposition candidate. This does not seem to be a very business-like view of the matter. There is an old proverb that advises one not to throw away dirty water until you get clean, and the "Anti-Grant Republicans" must admit that it is very applicable to their condition. We do not think that it is by any means dirty water which we are invited to throw away, but they do, and, therefore, from their own point of view they are bound to provide us with clean first. It is all very easy to say that Gen. GRANT is a corrupt President, and that the journals which think proper to support him are also corrupt. But the fact is, perfectly obvious that Gen. GRANT has done more than any other President for years past to root out corruption. He found every branch of the public service in an unusually demoralized state, and he has tried, and is still trying, to cleanse it, and to place it on a basis which will render further corruptions impossible. Senator SCHURZ said that the President would cast the report of the Civil Service Commissioners into the fire. Instead of that, he immediately adopted it. Every other charge of the same kind which has been brought against him has fallen to the ground in the same manner. If the *Alabama* differences are not settled before the next election, it will not be his fault. "Some one has blundered," it appears, but it is not the President. The truth is, that the people have still ten times more confidence in him than in all the "soreheads" and doctrinaires put together. Compare his mistakes with the mistakes of HORACE GREELEY, one of his rivals. Gen. GRANT has been vituperated because he bought some shares in a certain Company, long before he became President. But we never heard of him joining TWEED and SANDS in a commercial speculation. He never allowed his name to be used for the purpose of inducing poor people to deposit their savings in a rotten and fraudulent bank. He has never tried to "tickle" the rebellious element in the South by telling them that the North was responsible for the war, or by hobnobbing with JEFF. DAVIS. He takes a plain, common-sense view of public affairs, and tries to direct them in good faith, and for the common good. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the last six weeks of venomous opposition to him have left him as strong as ever with the people. We say again that if a better man for the Presidency can be found, it would be well to let the people have a peep at him. But it is a little too much to expect them to throw Gen. GRANT over, at the bidding of a chaotic set of politicians whose only grievance is that they or their friends have not received a proper share of the "offices."

The Indictments of the Ring.

The chief value of the indictments found against the Ring leaders is that they afford an opportunity to find out what protection the laws and Courts of this State furnish against public robbery and public robbers. The fact of the thieving is not denied. "The investigations of the Grand Jury," said their foreman, in presenting the indictments to the Court, "prove that New-York has suffered a loss of at least twenty million dollars through the venality and corruption of those they have indicted and others." This is but the formal official statement of facts perfectly well known to the public. The reports of the Joint Committee, cunningly but vainly devised by Mayor HALL, to prove that he was an injured innocent, the victim of the ungrateful persecution of the TIMES, established precisely the same state of affairs, both as to the robbery and its amount. The labors of the Committee of Seventy had already had the same result. And before either of these organized attempts to get at the truth, the pages of this paper had given overwhelming evidence of the crimes of the Ring.

With these facts before them, the people proceeded to use their political power to procure a remedy. They carried the election against the Ring leaders by crushing majorities; chose a Legislature intended to do the work of Reform, and then set themselves to wait patiently for the action of the Courts. At last the matter is before the Courts in the plainest possible shape, and the question is to-day, as before election, that cynical one of Mr. TWEED's, "What is going to be done about it?" For ourselves, we confess we do not care to answer that question in advance. We ventured to say, early in the session of the Grand Jury that has just gone out, that HALL and his accomplices would be indicted by it. We knew the character of the jurymen, and we had confidence in them that they would do their duty, and we knew, as every one else did, that if they did their duty, HALL and his fellows would not escape as they did from the nerveless grasp of IKY OLIVER's Grand Jury. But the case now is beyond the jury-room. It is no longer a question of the force of evidence with a score or more of intelligent men. It is a question of the resources of the law, of its ability to punish crime and protect the public. On that point an ounce of experience is worth a pound of prophecy. We can tell better who will win—the people or the indicted parties—when the legal contest is closed.

Meantime, one thing is plain to the simplest mind, and it is that on the result of these trials depend to a great extent the security of property in this City, and its future prosperity. If the tax-payers of the City can be robbed of twenty millions by men whose names are known, whose methods have been exposed, and whom a Grand Jury has placed within reach of the law, without any unpleasant consequences to the guilty, then both criminals and their victims will have the light of experience to go by. If Mayor HALL can preserve after this trial the same jaunty air of defiance to public opinion that he has maintained up to this moment, we know of no more suggestive fact for the study of gentlemen of quick wit and easy conscience, contemplating entrance on the business of official rascality. If TWEED can find no scourge in law for his manifold misdoings, his experience will prove beyond measure encouraging to the thousands of reckless and energetic scoundrels who have been for years under his valuable tuition in the theory and practice of public plunder. If the venerable NATHANIEL SANDS cannot be reached by the law, we really see nothing in the way of the success of scores of other plausible hypocrites, who may be tempted to go into the work of organizing reform associations as a basis for an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Municipal thieves.

We do not mean by this that we despair of the people's finding an ultimate remedy. They are wonderfully in earnest; and if the machinery they have set up to punish faithless servants fails them, they will go beyond it, and remedy its defects, and that in a lawful manner. But pending their resort to this last resource, immense damage may be done by the escape of the Ring leaders. It would be a capital indorsement of their worst theories of popular power for self-defense. All the scoundrels they have been employing would take heart, believing that the thing had blown over, and many thousands of honest men would have their confidence in the future of New-York rudely shaken. We have no thought in remarking on these obvious facts, of affecting the course of the trials now approaching. If Justice DALY shall preside in the Court of Sessions, we have reason to expect that the work of the Bench, at least, will be done with fairness and ability. But we are simply calling attention to considerations that are in the minds of plain people everywhere, and which cannot be easily ignored. It is not, after all, HALL and TWEED and SWEENY who are on trial, so much as the laws and the Courts of the State. A verdict against these is not a pleasant result to contemplate.

The Geneva Treaty.

We know that we do not exaggerate or misrepresent the feeling of this nation when we say that the greatest disappointment here over the sudden breaking up of the Geneva Arbitration and the Washington Treaty will be, not that we lose the petty sum to be paid for the *Alabama* claims, but that so wise and Christian a movement for the settlement of international differences should be so suddenly interrupted.

The mere payment of the losses inflicted by the *Alabama* and her fellow cruisers was never an object of much interest on the part of our people. The hope of the settlement of the consequential or indirect losses, resulting from the neglect or the violation of law by the British Government—all the damage which was inflicted on our commerce and all the lengthening of the war, occasioned by the escape of the Confederate cruisers, and the aid and comfort given them in the British ports—the hope that all these portentous and immeasurable losses would be paid or settled by the British Government, was never entertained long by any sane mortal on this side of the Atlantic.

They were made a part of our grievance. Our orators dwelt on them. Our publicists spoke of them, as showing the animus of Great Britain, while a professed neutral Power. But ever since Mr. SUMNER's great speech, they have been gradually dropping out of the public mind, as tangible grounds of satisfaction. They were too vast and vague, and too far beyond arithmetical measurement, to be capable of becoming the basis of a legal demand for satisfaction. They might, indeed, appear in our "case" before the arbitrators, though even there we believe the general thought was that they had better have been omitted; but they would appear there, as a lawyer includes in his claims for damages all possible and consequential losses of his client—in the hope that the award of the Court may be somewhat affected by the vastness of the claim.

The real injury which we all felt was not one to be removed by the payment of dollars and cents. We had expected fair and friendly dealing by Great Britain in so great a contest with a slaveholding rebellion, and we met coldness, insult, and, what seemed worse, perfidy. These wounds could not be healed by pecuniary damages. But [illegible] called for by the remarkable and [illegible] apology or expression of "regret" offered by Great Britain as a preamble to the treaty, and by her plain avowal that our interpretation of international law was the correct one, and that her actions could be judged by the Court of Arbitration, on principles of law which she did not recognize at the time they were committed. Nothing could be fairer than these concessions. They were the hardest concessions which a nation can make—those of pride and consistency. For the first time in the history of that proud Power, she apologized to an equal. For the first time in her career, she permitted her actions as a sovereign Power to be judged upon the principles of the more liberal and advanced school of international law, embracing the Powers who especially uphold neutral as against belligerent rights.

Furthermore, both Powers, under all the bitterness of this great difference, consented to a settlement which the reasonable and Christian community on both sides looked upon justly as one of the greatest triumphs of right, reason, and Christianity which the world has yet witnessed. They consented to an arbitration of all their quarrels and differences. They referred their wounded feelings, their damaged revenues, their disputed questions of law and boundary, their national pride and national sensitiveness, to a calm and impartial arbitrator. This remarkable mode of settlement was hailed with acclamations of joy, especially by the religious community in both countries. It seemed the first great formal application of the principles of Christianity to the relations of contending nations. Reason and benevolence were to decide quarrels and disputes, instead of cannon and bayonets. The deepest disappointment now among our people is that so grand a step in human progress must be retraced. Arbitration has apparently again come to its old futile end, and the "kingdom of justice" is as far away as ever among nations.

In examining the mistakes in judgment which have led to this unfortunate issue, we cannot entirely acquit ourselves. How was it that the "American case" was so widely scattered over Europe before it came formally before the Court of Arbitration, thus prejudicing the whole question? And in preparing this case, why did not such cool brain as Mr. ADAMS' cut off some of the wild demands which appear to have been included in them? Great Britain having conceded so much, it was hardly wise to press such vague and vast claims.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on the other hand, in his usual infelicitous manner, has apparently put the whole matter beyond the reach of discussion and compromise, by violent and threatening speeches before the House of Commons. Our statesmen, of course, cannot retreat from claims when the subject becomes one of feeling and threat. The two Powers, by this foolish excitement of the British nation and their leaders, are put again in an angry and quarrelsome position. Arbitration will be broken up. The Washington Treaty, the greatest achievement of this Administration, and apparently one of the triumphs of reason and good feeling between nations, will be thrown to the winds. The consequences will be far worse to Great Britain than to ourselves. A hidden quarrel is left; an open question of dispute, which will always threaten her in every difference or war with another Power. The principles of international law, which she violated, will rise up to plague her with endless annoyances. The perfidy and injustice she showed to us in our weakness will come back to avenge themselves on her, in fears and dangers when some new enemy arises against her. And, worst of all, the two great leading Protestant Powers of the world will have between them an endless source of discord.

Relief for an Overtaxed Class.

The class in most American communities on which local taxation falls heaviest, is made up of owners and occupants of houses worth from $3,000 to $10,000. In fact, it may be said that this class pays much the larger part of our municipal and County taxes. In the case of owners of such dwellings, they are as a class innocent of the tricks by which assessments are sworn down and taxes evaded. They are quiet, respectable and self-respectful tradesmen or professional men, who have no individual political influence, and who have not been driven to act in politics in unison save on rare occasions. They are mostly either salaried men, or men engaged in retail trades or moderate professional callings already well filled and a little crowded, and in either case, have less than the ordinary opportunity to add any increase in taxation to their profits. The privilege of calling in those with whom one deals, to share one's burdens, is, in spite of the theoretical "diffuseness" of taxes, confined pretty much in practice to men who do enough business to do it systematically. When a householder, such as we refer to, finds from ten to fifty dollars added to his annual tax bill, he has no other recourse than to pay it, and try to make it up by an extraordinary and often painful effort at economy in some other direction. In the case of occupants of houses the increase in taxation is felt in the form of increased rent, which landlords can add, and which in the great majority of cases, the tenant is compelled to pay. The result is, as we have said, that on owners and occupants of moderate-sized houses, worth from $3,000 to $10,000, the weight of taxation falls with the worst effect.

It is to this class that the reformed system proposed by Mr. WELLS will bring the greatest relief, and yet, probably, it is from the house-owning portion of this class that there will come some of the earliest and most obstinate objections. Mr. WELLS proposes to tax real estate for the purposes of taxation at its full and fair market value. Owners of houses of the moderate class we have referred to, who now pay taxes on an average assessment of not over fifty [illegible], and in New-York and Brooklyn, of somewhat less than this proportion, will be apt to see in this a prospect of double or more than double taxation. And this fear would be reasonable, if the valuation of real estate at par were the only feature of Mr. WELLS' plan. It is in fact the least important. In connection with it Mr. WELLS proposes a method by which all or nearly all personal property will be reached for taxation. He proposes, in the first place, to tax all personal property, consisting in stocks or shares in moneyed corporations, at their full value, by means of the control to which the Government is entitled over this class of artificial property-owners. In the next place, he proposes to measure the personal property, other than shares in the moneyed corporations of our own State, by the evidence each person gives of the amount he owns. This evidence is to be found in the rent or rental value of the house, or warehouse, or other building so occupied by him. Granting, what few will dispute, that this is a standard of personal property, which, in the main varies with a fair degree of certainty with the property itself, and it becomes possible to reach all personal property. This, of itself, is equal to a reduction of nearly one-half of the burden borne by real estate, and this reduction will take place in spite of the advanced valuation of real estate for purposes of taxation. The present ratio of the assessed value of real estate to that of personal property in the State of New-York is as five to one. In actual value the two kinds of property are very nearly equal. Under the present system, real estate pays five-sixths of the taxes; under the new system—if it operates as the authors of it, with reason, believe it will—real estate will pay but three-sixths, or about three-fifths of its present burden. This is an effect of the reform plan of taxation into which we hope the vast body of owners of medium-valued houses will look carefully. They are the most helpless and the worst suffering victims of the present confused and corrupt tax system, and it behooves them to see if substantial relief is not now within their power.

The People's Charter.

The Charter of the Committee of Seventy, which has been made a special order in the Assembly for to-morrow is essentially the people's charter. It was drafted in their interest, and not in the interest of political parties or politicians. It is the deliberate and carefully considered work of a body of men selected by the people, without distinction of party, and charged with the duty of rescuing the City Government from the abyss of infamy, degradation, and threatened bankruptcy into which it had been plunged by politicians and thieves. As a whole, we believe it to be a good charter. It is certainly better than any that is likely to be substituted in its place by the politicians of either party; and, at all events, it is deserving of a fair trial. We have tried almost every form of Municipal Government that partisan ingenuity could devise to serve partisan ends, and the interests of the people have been alike sacrificed in all. We have had the absolute and uncontrolled sway of the majority, as engineered in party caucuses and corner groggeries; we have had mixed commissions, representing both political parties, and fixing responsibility upon neither, and finally we have had a "Ring" Government, in which all power was vested in four men, and those four proving themselves to be utterly unworthy of the slightest confidence.

All these schemes have been the work of party, and they have all failed to give the City a good government. And now, having reached the climax of evils and miseries resulting from partisan management of their affairs, the great mass of honest citizens of New-York are ready to throw off the shackles of party, and establish a City Government in the interest of the people. The Charter of the Committee of Seventy will enable them to do it. It will put an end to the arbitrary power of party caucuses and conventions, and compel both parties to nominate respectable and worthy men for office. Or, if it cannot do this in every instance, it will, at least, enable honest citizens to get a representative in every Department of the City Government, to guard the interests of the people, and expose the rascalities of the politicians. No better evidence is needed that the charter is just what the people require than the fact that both the Democratic and Republican Party organizations are arrayed in opposition to it. It is said that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee opposes it because it is calculated to "disintegrate" the Democratic Party, while Republican politicians object to it because it does not convey more power into their hands than they are likely to get from the "disintegration" of the Democracy. The charter is undoubtedly calculated to disintegrate the rank and file of both parties in Municipal elections, and that is just what it is meant to do. It will increase the strength and enhance the popularity of that party which puts in nomination the best candidates for office, and this is just what any honest party ought to desire. Nothing could be more advantageous to the people than a healthy competition between the two parties in raising the standard of character and qualification for Municipal office, and the Republican Party certainly ought not to shun such a test of its claims to popular favor.

We trust that there will be no unnecessary delay in bringing the charter to a final vote in the Assembly. It is now three weeks since it was introduced and laid before the members in printed form, and they have had ample time to carefully examine all its provisions. While it is the privilege and the duty of any member to offer such amendments to it as he may deem wise, and while some amendments may be found necessary, yet no captious criticisms or long-winded speeches, evidently intended to delay or defeat the charter, should be tolerated. The objections that will be urged by its enemies against the constitutionality of the leading features of the charter—the proportionate representation—are not entitled to any weight whatever. They were all duly considered by the framers of the charter, and their soundness attested by the highest legal authority. TOM FIELDS' opinion will not be entitled to outweigh the judgment of the lawyers who were consulted by the framers of the charter, and whose views on the question will be submitted to the Legislature on Tuesday.

Insurance Matters.

It is a singular and noteworthy fact that thus far all the insurance officers who have been examined by the Investigating Committee have testified to paying Mr. MILLER's extortionate bills without protest, although such fees were unknown under his predecessor, and are clearly in defiance of the statute providing for official examinations. Corporations are not apt to submit to extortions, still less to excuse them, except for reasons that are considered by them sufficient. Policy-holders are beginning to take an interest in this matter, and desire to know how far the Superintendent and the companies are in collusion. If a company is sound financially, it is legally entitled to the indorsement of the Superintendent, and is bound to claim it, without the payment of a single dollar except for his necessary expenses. If it pays more than that, it stands before the public either in the light of squandering its funds or being unduly influenced in its action. If it is financially unsound, as is proved in the case of the Home of New-Haven, or as in the case of the Lafayette, it has violated its charter, and is therefore entitled to no favor from the Superintendent. Any moneys paid to him for his official sanction are clearly a bribe, and he should be held to strict accountability for demanding them as a right or receiving them as a gratuity.

Of course it may be claimed that in the case of the Home of New-Haven the $5,000 was not paid to Mr. MILLER directly; but it is well understood in insurance circles that Mr. MILLER has constitutional objections to checks from the companies made payable to his order, and the third party always turns up at the critical moment, as in the Southwick case at Albany, when the percentage for the insurance printing was agreed upon. Messrs. SEWALL & PIERCE have already come to the surface suspiciously often, and if the Senatorial member of the firm keeps all the "retainers" he has received from the examined companies, he will assuredly need the safe which is already on Mr. DAVIDSON's books as belonging to him.

The companies are now between two fires, and the insuring public await the issue with anxiety. If they tell the truth and acknowledge (what is generally suspected) that they feel it necessary to *propitiate* Mr. MILLER, lest the interests of their policy-holders would be jeopardized, the public might appreciate the force of their argument; but when they attempt to bolster his illegal exactions, they give ground for well-founded suspicions that something is wrong, and this Investigating Committee is respectfully requested to probe a little deeper, and not allow the indignation of the Superintendent to intimidate them.

Greeley and the Tweed Charter.

The fact established by Mr. WINSLOW, that he voted for the Tweed Charter at the instigation of Mr. GREELEY, greatly exasperates the latter. It will be remembered that prior to the vote on the charter, GREELEY sent Judge NELSON B. WATERBURY to Mr. WINSLOW with a letter, in which he urged the importance of "an honest Election law," and besought Mr. WINSLOW to "hear and heed" Judge WATERBURY, who would point out to him what was necessary to be done in order to accomplish that end. GREELEY now reproduces this letter in the *Tribune*, and upon the assumption that Judge WATERBURY was an Anti-Tweed Democrat, attempts to draw from it the inference that nothing could have been further from the mind of the writer than to urge the passage of the charter.

Now the facts in the case are these. TWEED's Charter was regarded by Judge WATERBURY and the small clique of Democratic politicians whom he managed, as providing an Election law more acceptable to them than the one at that time on the statute book. This opinion was ostensibly shared by Mr. GREELEY, and the two were both earnest supporters of the charter; willing to accept the whole of it on the ground that they would then obtain an Election law which would suit their purposes. Judge WATERBURY was at the time a professed opponent of Tammany Hall,—although at the last election in this City, he gave all his influence to the support of several of the leading Ring candidates, including the traitor LEDWITH. He went to Albany avowedly to support TWEED's Charter, and labored earnestly in the lobby to secure its passage. GREELEY knew perfectly well that this was Judge WATERBURY's purpose in going to Albany, and the letter which he sent to WINSLOW expressly urges him to listen to WATERBURY's arguments in favor of a part of that charter. In his effort to shield himself from the consequences of that act, he now has the coolness to parade the former political course of Judge WATERBURY as a proof that the latter could not have been a supporter of the Tweed Charter. He might as well assert that he never attempted to shield a member of the Democratic Ring, and, when confronted with the proofs of his varnishing HALL, try to prove his assertion by claiming that HALL was once a Republican, and hence could not have been a Tammany leader. Whatever Judge WATERBURY's previous political affiliations may have been, he was ranged on the side of TWEED in the support of the charter. GREELEY knew it, and sent him to WINSLOW to secure the latter's vote for the "honest Election law," and all the rest of that ingenious outrage upon the City. His defense is transparently false, and if he intends to discuss this matter any further, he had better abandon the folly of arguing against established facts, and resort to the graceful vituperation in which he is so much at home.

MINOR TOPICS.

The French Institute was recently the scene of an exceptionally interesting event. In solemn session of the Academy of France, and the other academies which the comprehensive term Institute includes—the veteran statesman author GUIZOT, now eighty-three years of age, was presented with the biennial prize of $4,000. M. GUIZOT, who showed much emotion, said that he accepted it merely to return it in another form. Following the example of M. THIERS, who, some time since, had achieved the same splendid mark of distinction, he proposed to found with the $4,000, a prize, to be presented every three years, for the best work in poetry or history produced within that time. As a commentary on this liberality, we may mention that M. GUIZOT is a man of very limited means.

GOV. BROWN's veto of the concurrent resolution of the Missouri Legislature instructing the Fund Commissioners to pay, in legal-tender notes, the bonds which may mature during the present year, has caused a great deal of discussion among the rival parties and factions of that State. The Governor, in his message, demonstrates in a very forcible manner that the future well-being of Missouri must depend, in a great measure, upon the way in which she meets her obligations, as she will be compelled for a considerable time to trust to the money markets of the world for the development of her resources. To pay the bonds in legal-tender notes, as contemplated by the resolution, he believes would be unjust to the holders, and contrary to the intention of the framers of the law under which they were originally issued. He cites the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which declares that contracts made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act must be paid in coin; and concludes with an appeal to the Legislature not to imperil the good name of the State by answering her creditors with quibbles, and challenging them in the name of tribunals before whom she herself can never be summoned. The resolution has been passed over the Governor's veto in the Assembly, and now goes to the Senate for final action.

Now is the time for the *Bric-à-brac* hunter. Never was there such a chance within these five-and-twenty years as the Hotel Drouot offers today. *Objets d'art* are crowding the rooms, and going fifty per cent. lower than under the Empire; although, of course, now and again something very choice indeed, with a history attaching to it, provokes a keen contest, and fetches an immense price. The difficulties of the last two years have caused many a household to part with luxuries—and pictures, porcelain and statues, are, of course, the first things to go. If any one is disposed to doubt the existence of such an element as luck in the affairs of men, we would ask the sceptic what he says to that of Prince DEMIDOFF, who determined to sell his collection six months before the Franco-Prussian war broke out. The prices would have been somewhat different a year later, when Paris was burning and the Prince was dead.

The London zoologists were lately in despair over the death of a baby hippopotamus. It was born on the spot, and great hopes were entertained of the pleasure to be derived from its society hereafter. The mother, however, would allow no one to approach when its offspring fell ill, and it appears to have fallen a victim to excess of maternal solicitude. The general sorrow over this untoward event is now in a measure assuaged by the arrival in England of a blooming young rhinoceros of barely two Summers. She was brought from her native Sumatra by a sailing ship, and belongs to the Hamburg Zoological Society. Pending her journey to the Continent, and while recovering from the fatigues of her sea voyage, this young lady receives visits in Kensington. She is "about the size of a small horse, but more bulky," has two horns, one on her forehead and one on her nose, is extremely tame and docile, and "any one having the courage may safely not only place his hand in her huge ungainly looking mouth but may leisurely take it out again." No wonder that, possessing such a combination of attractions, the young stranger should be quite overwhelmed with admiring attentions.

Sir JAMES PAGET, an eminent London surgeon, has lately been made the scapegoat of a most annoying form of playful lunacy. There arrived, on a recent Sunday morning, a very respectably attired young man at the learned Baronet's house, who represented that he was a member of Baron ROTHSCHILD's establishment, and had been dispatched to summon Sir JAMES to Mentmore, his seat in Hertfordshire, to attend the Baroness, who was seriously ill. Accompanied by the *soi-disant* messenger of the millionaire, Sir JAMES started promptly. Trains out of London on Sunday are few and far between, but he managed to catch one, and prevailed upon the authorities to permit it to set him down at a station where it did not ordinarily stop, a few miles from his destination. Thence, on a dreary January afternoon, he posted to the Baron's splendid home. He reached Mentmore, was ushered into the Baron's presence, and inquired in sympathetic tones after the Baroness. Never better in her life. The Baron, of course, like every one who knows Sir JAMES—the most charming of men—was enchanted to see him, but—explanation soon follows. The young man, who is wandering about, is summoned, questioned, and found wanting in the headpiece. Sir JAMES dines and sleeps at Mentmore, and returns next day. No doubt the dinners and beds are very comfortable at the Baron's, but still when a man's time is worth two hundred and fifty dollars a day, and he is nearly worked to death, jaunts across country with playful lunatics on Sunday afternoons are not desirable.

A meeting of an unusual character has recently been held in Ireland. About two hundred years ago an ancestor of Lord MASSEREENE—whose great-grandfather was the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons—let a large extent of property on leases renewable forever, subject to the condition that the tenants should supply him with a given quantity of poultry and other commodities. For convenience sake, the value of the articles was presently paid instead, and this arrangement has continued, but the tenants have only paid the market value of the articles at the time the leases were given—five cents for a fowl which may now be worth twenty-five, and so forth. The present Peer has intimated that he must either have the ducks and geese themselves, or their value in to-day's market, and the tenants met, under the presidency of one of their number, a Justice of the Peace, to consider what to do, being much exercised at the prospect of paying the value which, in fact, their ancestors paid. If they elect to give their tributes in kind, we should be sorry to dine off them, until they have had several meals at his Lordship's expense. Irish chickens are at the best apt to be but lean and ill-favored.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—NEW-YORK.

The Troy Stove Foundries.

TROY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1872.

The American people, untiring progressists as they are, evince nevertheless a certain reverence for the antique, especially in the naming of their towns and villages after the great cities of the classic east. Notwithstanding the severest improprietyness. Here is Troy, for instance. What possible connection can there be between the home of the cooking-stove and the adopted home of fair Helen? Why, the royal scepter of King Priam is represented by a kitchen poker; and the Prince Royal coat of arms (the heraldic one I mean) of the heroic Hector finds its counterpart in the Troy of the nineteenth century, in a stove rampant on a shield of tin plate, with the words "Little Wonder," "Peerless," (well that might do for Helen,) "Illuminator Base Burner," or "Lovely Times Gas-consuming Self-feeder," inscribed on the front of it by way of motto. You might as well attempt to picture Diogenes boarding at a dollar and a half a week, in a side-walk cellar-room, or to imagine Plato giving his "Republic" to the world through the medium of the columns of the *Leader*, or some other defunct Ring newspaper, as to endeavor to conjure up any Homeric mental analogy between ancient and modern Troy; the warrior competitorship of Hector and Achilles, and the business activity and enterprise of the stove founders; the wooden horse, with its marvelous progeny of armed men, and the huge family furnace heater. What a conglomeration of ideas! What a war between sober fact and poetic fancy! But the men of modern Troy care little intrinsically for the highly classical name of their city, and claim that their iron foundries have made them as celebrated as Trojans as any Trojans need wish to be, or any Homer could have made them. They point with pride to their hundreds of tall chimneys, and spell stoves with a capital S; quite right.

Thirty years ago a cargo of stoves arrived in Troy for shipment West over the Erie Canal. They came down the Champlain Canal from Vermont, and the young supercargo in charge of them is now a partner in one of the principal stove foundries in the city. What a startling change! Troy now manufactures and sells annually 150,000 stoves, and there is, of course, no necessity for fetching any more down from Vermont. The stove business of Troy, prior to 1845, was limited to four establishments, the oldest of which dates back so far as 1812. A Mr. ARNOLD was the founder of it. He made his first essay in casting stove-plates in 1814, and during the Autumn of that year, the moulders he employed were deserters from the British army, which had been recently defeated at Plattsburgh. Thus a branch of industry was inaugurated at Troy, which, though growing very slowly for many years, has, within half a century, given to the City of Troy a world-wide reputation. Mr. ARNOLD conducted a limited business for some years, and then turned his foundry over to Mr. STRATTON, a gentleman who, in after years, became foreman at the West Point Foundry. Mr. STRATTON worked steadily on for several years, making but slow progress in the development of the principles upon which, and embodying which, modern stoves are manufactured. In 1840 he surrendered his interest in the foundry to JAMES WAGER, at present the senior partner in the firm of WAGER & FALES, and generally regarded as the oldest stove manufacturer in the United States—not in point of years, but from the time he has been engaged in the business. At this time Mr. WAGER was a young man of small pecuniary means, but endowed with inexhaustible energy, will, and a keen perception, and possessed with a desire of earning a high reputation as a manufacturer. From 1840 to 1854 he encountered many trials and pecuniary embarrassments; but he fought his way through them all, enlarged his foundry, quadrupled his business, and secured a fortune before he left his old foundry in 1865, in spite of the competition created by the erection of half a dozen new foundries between 1840 and 1850. During those years he developed marked and valuable improvements in cooking and heating stoves, bestowing great pains on the production of a smoother and better quality of sesilumb. His stoves soon became popular and thousands were shipped to California and Oregon; a steady sale for them was found in Australia, and Canada became an extensive buyer in the Troy stove market. Alas! no longer so; the heavy duty on stoves from the States now closes that market to Troy. New-England and the South also began to draw a large supply from Troy; while the West began to make itself felt in the Troy market, and the ship-loads of emigrants, arriving every week at Castle Garden, pointed significantly to that vast section of the country as a future mine of wealth to the stove foundries. Of late years Mr. WAGER has had a fine business in the manufacture of stoves in association with Mr. FALES, under the style of WAGER, FALES & Co.,

Another great pioneer in the Troy stove business, but he an inventor rather than a manufacturer, was PHILO PENFIELD STEWART, born in Sherman, Fairfield County, Conn., in 1798. In his boyhood Mr. STEWART exhibited a strong fancy for perfect mechanical workmanship, and was constantly contriving and making miniature machinery. For this reason, I suppose, his parents compelled him to serve a seven years' apprenticeship to a saddler and harness-maker, and were astounded to find out, at the expiration of his sentence, that the repository of strap-oil did not agree with the lad's tastes. Of course it didn't. The boy's mind was bent on machinery, not on stitching bridles. We next hear of him working as a missionary among the Indians, and, at thirty-five years of age, as founding the village and College of Oberlin in Ohio. About this time poverty compelled him to practice economy, and after some study of cooking-stoves he succeeded in constructing one which only consumed three small sticks at a time. It was a stove with a fire-box hanging in the oven, and was patented by him in 1833. Gradually Mr. STEWART turned his entire attention to the invention of new stoves; and when he died in 1856 the names of STEWART's stoves made a formidable list in the catalogue of stoves manufactured by FULLER, WARREN & Co., who hold all his numerous patents. The Bumping Grate cooking-stove was the result of his greatest efforts, and its capabilities are statistically set forth in the following extract from one of the journals of the day:

"LAST FRIDAY the stove-store of ——— & Co. was visited by hundreds of our citizens, seeking to recover from relenting lovers, by virtues the prodigious performed by one of STEWART's latest improved cook-stoves. * * * At 4 o'clock in the morning the fire was kindled, and as soon as it was thoroughly kindled the stoves commenced. The following is a catalogue of the work done: Three hams, 24 pounds, averaging 8 pounds; three pies, 12 pounds; one large cake, 14 pounds, containing 28 pounds, or 10 pounds more than the equivalent of a barrel of flour; 100 pounds of beef portions; one bushel of potatoes; turned to boiling; potatoes done; all accomplished with 34½ pounds of coal, at 5½ in the afternoon. * * * Every part of the work was done in the very best manner; the meat was cooked to perfection, and the potatoes were not to be excelled. The stove was in full blast all day, and the cost of fuel was but a trifle. The superiority of this stove was demonstrated in the economy of economy and convenience, and is performed all and more than is claimed. * * * The stove is so constructed that the entire heat of fire can be graduated in exact proportion to the quantity of fuel (bituminous, coal, fuel, wood, etc.) to be performed, whether, then, it be at the least waste of fuel at any season of the year."

This is cooking by wholesale. If the master saddler and harness-maker to whom STEWART was bound, lived long enough to read the above extract, its ideas concerning the ability of the apprentice whom he thought so stupid must certainly have been considerably modified. Well, greater men than Mr. STEWART have been pronounced fools by their school-masters. BACON was imprisoned for years on account of his scientific researches. DE CASTRI and others were confined as lunatics. Mr. STEWART may then be said to have succeeded "exceedingly well," considering the adverse influences which entrammelled his early subject.

A man who cannot suit himself with a stove in walking along River-street, Troy, must be one of those creatures—too often to be met—impossible to please. He could pick and choose, between base-burners, self-feeders, gas-consumers, patent bakers, hot closets, reservoirs, and a hundred other stoves; and if he happened to be a free-handed, liberal-minded kind of fellow, he would, in all probability, horrify his economical Western wife by taking home one of each pattern. He would be like the man who excused himself to his indignant better half for taking home a pound of beef sausages, a pound of pork sausages, a pound of veal sausages, and a pound of mutton sausages, on the ground that they all looked equally nice, and that he couldn't, for the life of him, come to a correct conclusion as to what sort of sausage she wanted when she told him to bring home a pound of sausages.

There are in Troy fifteen stove foundries, whose annual consumption of pig-iron is about 20,000 tons, and of coal, 10,000 tons. They make 150,000 stoves a year, and give employment to over 1,000 moulders, about 250 mounters and fitters, 300 laborers in different departments of the business, and about 200 skilled pattern-makers. This pattern-making is quite an important branch of the stove business. Besides designing and making new and improved patterns for home manufacture, a vast number of patterns are made and shipped to other towns in all parts of the country. It is a branch of the business which may be said to be co-existent with Troy stove-manufacture, and upon whose success it has greatly depended and still depends. The pattern is half the battle in casting stove-plates. The patterns have to be as true as possible, and to allow for expansion and contraction in the castings taken from them.

The leading firm in the Troy stove business is that of FULLER, WARREN & Co., in which GEO. A. WELLS and WALTER P. WARREN are also active partners. Their foundry is on the Albany and Troy line, immediately adjacent to the celebrated Rensselaer Ironworks, on the outskirts of the city, is known as the Clinton Stove-works, and is on a most extensive scale. It is a large brick structure, covering between five and six acres of ground, and furnishes employment to 400 men. The molding-rooms are some of the finest I have seen. They are four in number; two being 150 feet square, and the others a little smaller. Four cupolas, with an aggregate capacity of seventy tons a day, supply the molten metal for the castings. About forty tons a day is the average quantity run. During the busy months of the year their labor pay-roll amounts to $6,000 and $7,000 a week. Their great stoves are, of course, the different "Stewart" patterns, of which they make about 10,000 a year; but they also manufacture any number of furnaces and ranges. They have special arrangements with Mr. JAMES A. LAWSON, which gives them the exclusive privilege of making the Lawson furnaces, including the "Diamond" and "Ruby" furnaces. Mr. LAWSON took out his patent in 1864. Since then $500,000 worth of his furnaces have been made and sold by FULLER, WARREN & Co.; and this year they fully anticipate making $200,000 worth of them. They are surface furnaces. Mr. LAWSON, while fully appreciating the merits of base burning as applied to parlor stoves, maintains that the principle is not suitable for furnace heaters; that a greater amount of heat can be obtained from a surface heater of the same power. These furnaces weigh from 450 to 2,250 pounds, and find a ready market, like the "Stewart" cooking stoves, from Bangor to San Francisco. Aye! even the delicate toes and fingers of the veiled ladies of the harems of Constantinople are warmed on a chilly afternoon by one of LAWSON's furnaces. These Turks are capital hands at catering for their own ease and comfort! FULLER, WARREN & Co. also have what a "drummer" would call "a full line of goods" in common stoves, the "Home Friend" leading the van. And, then, for parlor stoves, there are Mr. STEWART's any number of patterns; and for Fifth-avenue palaces and hotels, the "Warren" and numerous other kitchen ranges. Altogether, the firm sells $1,000,000 worth of stoves annually; and yet, with this large business, Mr. WALTER P. WARREN, who has special charge of the foundry, can tell a dealer to a cent how much more or how much less stoves which he bought a year ago will cost him today. He has a system of accounts and checks which would delight a New-York banker, but which must be inspected to be appreciated. A customer wishing to pay stoves in order can be told in a moment exactly at what price they can be delivered, and if he does not like it he can walk out. There is no figuring or calculation. It is done in a few seconds from the regularly-compiled data.

The foundry of BURNEY, McLEOD & Co. is on Oakwood-avenue. They employ 300 men, and manufacture 20,000 stoves a year, valued at about $600,000. Their great specialty is the "Low Reservoir," a stove invented by Mr. BURNEY, and which, like one or a few other inventions, has poured a fortune into the pockets of the inventor. However, that fortune did not come without a struggle. For six years the firm was in constant litigation about infringements of their patents; but in August last a final decision was given in their favor. This stove was evidently a great stove in the eyes of rival manufacturers. No sooner were they compelled to cease fighting about it than they began to pay up the royalties and take out licenses; and BURNEY and McLEOD smile most graciously as they put their $60,000 a year income, arising from this source, without labor and without effort, into their very grateful pockets. These Western trade has become so extensive of late that they determined to erect a foundry in Chicago. With this view they organized a stock company, taking by far the large proportion of the stock, and were, about, starting on their enterprise when the great fire occurred, destroying their existing branch store and stock. The day the fire broke out Mr. McLEOD started for Chicago. Three days after he had purchased all the brick, iron and lumber for building the foundry, and today the foundry exists. Its capacity is equal to that of the parent establishment at Troy. Instead of rebuilding, they decided that, if possible, they would change their Troy premises, or build elsewhere to meet the demand of their Western trade. At Chicago they can get Lake Superior ore at about the same price that Pennsylvania iron costs them at Troy. They can also buy Scotch iron as cheaply there (it comes in the green wagons at ballast from Montreal) as in New-York. They save the cost of transportation of their stoves between Troy and Chicago. Mr. McLEOD, then, showed business sagacity in building the new foundry at Chicago. The Company, of which he is President, has a capital of $200,000.

There is one point about these stove foundries that must not be lost sight of. It is not always the laudably that turns out the greatest number of stoves that does the most business or makes the most money. A good-sized furnace-heater is equal to at least a dozen of twenty stoves.

Messrs. SHELDON & GILBERT are the successors of SMITH & SHELDON, who took Mr. WAGNER's old foundry when he gave it up, in 1854. The firm was formed in 1853, and these two young men encountered a disaster at the very outset, which well nigh proved fatal to their prospects. On the 15th of May, 1853, that terrible fire, in which 800 buildings were destroyed, swept over Troy, and the new firm had to face the contemplation of the blackened ruins of their foundry, their offices and their homes. They did face it, and in true American fashion. As soon as the ruins were thoroughly cool they began the work of clearing away the debris, preparatory to rebuilding; and in less than three months from the date of the fire, their buildings, machinery and patterns were completed, and stoves were again being cast on the same old site, where, in 1814, Troy witnessed its first attempt in that line of manufacture. The firm has gone on, meeting with all the success, and more for which they hoped, till now they are ranked among the leading market setters, having, in 1870, taken into partnership Mr. J. C. HENDERSON, the well-known inventor of the hot-air furnaces, bearing his name. They mainly direct their attention to the manufacture of first-class cooking and heating stoves and hot-air furnaces. Seizing on the popularity of base-burning, self-feeding heating stoves, they have paid great attention to the adaptation of the principle to hot-air furnaces. The result of their efforts and various experiments is the "Lively Times Gas-consuming Base Burning Self-feeding Furnace," which has an immense heating power from a very small amount of fuel. They also manufacture the "New Olive Branch" cooking-stove, which, together with their "Lively Times" parlor-stove, was awarded the first premium at the fair of the American Institute, held in New-York City in October last. The "Lively Times" was also awarded the first premium at the International Fair, held at Buffalo about the same time. These facts speak well for the enterprise of the Troy stove-founders, and show that Troy has no idea of occupying any but a front seat in stove-manufacture. SHELDON & GILBERT employ about 150 men, and make 15,000 stoves and heaters a year.

The Empire Stove-works are owned by SWETT, QUIMBY & PERRY. Their foundry, machine and molding shops, and store, occupy nearly an entire block, and are run by water-power from the Poestenkill Creek. They make about 10,000 stoves and ranges; their specialties being the New Empire stove and the Empire Heating range. They employ 200 men, and their business amounts to $500,000 a year. HICKS & WOLFE are the successors to the old firm of A. T. DENHAM & Co., among the earliest stove manufacturers in Troy. They employ 150 men, and turn out 85,000 stoves annually. They make their reputation on their "Superb" parlor-stove, which was awarded the first premium at the State Fair of 1871. They also have a large sale for their "Imperial" and "Novelty" stoves. Their business has increased so much during the last year or two, that they are enlarging their works. A. & A. S. CLUTTON do a large trade in the Eastern and Middle States, amounting to $250,000 a year. The "Hot Blast" cooking-stove and the "Sunbeam" heating-stove, are the main features of their business. They make, altogether, about 14,000 stoves a year. Mr. M. L. FILLEY, of No. 387 River-street, is an old stoveman, if he will excuse the expression. Not that he deals in second-hand stoves—he is too much of a "Philanthropist" for that, judging by the number of them stoves he makes and sells—but he has been a long while in the business. He ships the "Philanthropist," "Chief Cook," parlor "Benzona," and "Webster" hot-air furnaces to all parts of the country, to the number of 12,000 or 15,000 every year. MONGEON & COLWELL have a stove foundry in conjunction with their large iron rolling mill at Cohoes. At one time they made a vast number of stoves, but now turn their attention principally to furnaces and heaters. Their "Double Dome" furnaces and "Home Comfort" heaters have a large sale, especially west of Chicago. H. G. GILES & Son are the manufacturers of the well-known "Empire Gas Burner" stove, which is sold in all villages and cities where anthracite coal is procurable. Mr. GILES has been thirty years in the stove business, and has not yet grown old, and now finds that he has once more to enlarge the premises. He has lately built what is considered a model foundry, which, his son avows, is going to bring him in an immense increase of business. BUSWELL, DURANT & Co. are one of the firms especially devoting themselves to pattern-making, though turning out as well a very respectable number of stoves. They have in their employ some of the most skilled molders in the country, and receive very high prices for the patterns they send out. The molding of a pattern is a very different thing than molding from a pattern, and it is to the pattern-molders that the stove manufacturers look so seriously for the success of a new design. BUSWELL, DURANT & Co. make patterns for half the leading stove firms in Troy. BURNETT, SARTS & Co. make from 15,000 to 16,000 stoves a year—their sales amounting to $600,000. Their great stoves are the "Woman's Helper" (Adam) for soft coal, and the "Burdett" cooking-stove, for hard coal. Their "Dubuque" is manufactured exclusively for burning the soft coal so extensively found in the West—it even burning successfully the poorest known kind of coal.

I notice in the TIMES a very lively discussion going on about economical housekeeping. Among the many persons I come across in the course of the day, a large number seem to be suddenly awakened by it to a sense of their own domestic extravagance. Others, again, declare that they have all along lived on a financial system; some, to judge from their own assertions, have lived on fresh air, with the chill off, ever since they were married. I send my contribution to the controversy. A good cooking and heating stove are essential to economy. Troy stands up boldly, and exclaims, "Come along!"

A. P.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PAST LIFE. By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., etc. (D. APPLETON & Co., publishers, Boston.) 1872.

Some few of our readers here and there have doubtless made the acquaintance of the author of this extremely interesting volume, during his frequent visits to this country. His gentle manners—characteristic of a school now almost extinct, (and for this extinction the world will be none the better,)—his neat and graceful figure, the carefulness of his dress, (he can ever see a speck of dirt on Sir HENRY HOLLAND's clothes, or his white cravat a hair's breadth out of place,) his brisk and cheerful look, his genial conversation and frank enjoyment of the moment—all marked him as an unusually good type of what people call the "old English gentleman." Wherever one met Sir HENRY HOLLAND, he seemed to be getting all the comfort and satisfaction out of life that it could possibly afford, yet without indulging in any excess. His memory was—is, we may say, for he is still alive and in possession of all his faculties—stored with recollections of the most eminent men and women of this century. He has known the intimate friends of Dr. JOHNSON. He traveled in Albania when ALI PACHA ruled, and has since then explored almost every part of the world, except the far East. He has made eight visits to this country, and at the age of eighty-two (in 1869) he was here again—the guest of Mr. EVARTS, and while in this City of Mr. THURLOW WEED. Since then he has made a voyage to Jamaica and the West India Islands, and a second visit to Ireland. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart, Dugald Stewart, Mme. de Staël, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Rogers, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Talleyrand, Sydney Smith, Macaulay, Hallam, Mackintosh, Malthus, Erskine, Humboldt, Schlegel, Canova, Sir Humphry Davy, Joanna Baillie, Lord and Lady Holland, and many other distinguished persons whose names would occupy a column. In this country, he has known, among other celebrated men, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Seward, &c. He was born the same year in which the United States Constitution was ratified. A life extending over such a period, and passed in the most active manner, in the midst of the best society which the world has to offer, must necessarily be full of singular interest; and Sir HENRY HOLLAND has fortunately not waited until his memory lost its freshness before recalling some of the incidents in it.

His narrative, however, is told with great reserve. As a fashionable physician, he became acquainted with the secrets of many great houses and famous men—but the reader will search in vain for any such secrets in this volume. Sir HENRY HOLLAND scarcely relates even the slightest anecdotes of the patients whom he has attended. When we remember that he was physician to Queen CAROLINE, Prince ALBERT, Queen VICTORIA, and has been consulted by most of the eminent men known to this generation, it is evident that we lose much by his strict—but very proper—view of the obligations of professional honor. It is not every medical man nowadays who follows the "old-fashioned" rule of never talking about his patients! Perhaps there are few passages in these "Recollections" which will more surprise the reader than those which relate to the general survey of life taken by Sir HENRY HOLLAND. He glances back over the field, and finds little of which to complain or regret. He has never known, he tells us, a great misfortune. He has never suffered much sorrow. Pecuniary care—the most depressing, grinding, and humiliating of all cares—has always been a stranger to him. He has been able to order his life pretty much as he desired. His health has, "with rare exceptions," been "singularly good." Every year he has taken a long holiday—not less than two months—and spent it in travel, carrying with him two or three books, a light heart, and a full purse. He estimates that at least twelve years of his life have been passed in these voyages. He had never had a personal controversy or quarrel. His children have never been other than a source of happiness to him. Surely we may say that the duration of this strange life is its least remarkable peculiarity. Few men can look back over the waste of years and find nothing to sadden the heart or soften the spirit—no spectre of opportunities lost or misused, no regrets for what is done and can never be undone; no remorse for that "little self" which seemed so slight at the time, but under the influence of which life has been all bent and twisted, as a strong man bendid a reed. The unalterable past is very rarely so agreeable a subject of contemplation as with this physician, who now, in his eighty-fourth year, talks of life with as keen an air of enjoyment as if he were only just beginning it.

No doubt as the reminiscent himself admits, much of his immunity from the ordinary turmoils of existence is to be traced to "peculiarities of personal temperament." Without any disparagement to his character, we attach great importance to this explanation. It is not always to be deemed a great virtue in a man that he is perpetually happy. Sir HENRY HOLLAND's cast of mind is partly reflected in the tranquil, rather cold style of his little volume. Sorrows fell lightly upon him. He has had his bereavements—the present writer can recollect several which have befallen him,—but his mind was probably not greatly bowed down beneath them. It is in a great measure a matter of temperament—what throws a shadow over one man's entire existence would be gayly disregarded by another. Sir HENRY HOLLAND has a genius for finding out the sunny side of life and sticking closely to it; for discovering the brightest and pleasantest people, and living among them; and for getting out of the way of any trouble which he detects in his path. It is an inestimable gift for any man to possess, but we cannot all possess it, any more than we can all take two months' holiday every year, or enjoy an utter freedom from pecuniary care, as did our family lies a perpetual source of comfort, as he always is good health, or never have a quarrel, or live to be eighty-four years of age, and be able then to start off on long and hazardous voyages with the vigor and spirit of a boy. Some people are born under a lucky planet, and Sir HENRY HOLLAND is one of them.

As we have said, he has been a great traveler. He made his first visit to Iceland in 1810, and repeated it after they began of sixty-one years—an interval longer than that period ordinarily allotted to life. He has pursued the St. Lawrence for 3,000 miles of its lake and river course, and has navigated the waters of the Upper Mississippi for a hundred miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. The Ohio, Susquehanna, Potomac, Connecticut and Ottawa Rivers he also carefully explored. There is no part of Europe which he has not visited. In 1841 he traveled in attendance on deputation on the Princess of WALES, afterward Queen CAROLINE, on whose trial he was called as a witness. He has seen Constantinople, Damascus, Jerusalem, Cairo, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and various parts of Asia Minor. On the day of his leaving home he has specially reserved his professional work. "I considered," he says, "having found a patient waiting in my room when I came back from those mountain heights—not more than two hundred miles from the frontier of Persia—where the ten thousand Greeks uttered their joyous cry on the sudden sight of the Euxine! More than once, in returning from America, I have begun a record of things from Wednesday." He has been accustomed to start off on his travels alone, and often without any definite idea as to where he was going. There is no more agreeable plan of traveling. The benefit he has derived from these solitary expeditions are incalculable. While other men went on with their work jaded and dispirited, he always returned to his duties with fresh courage and cheerfulness. His golden rule through life—and it is one well worthy of attention from us all, in these overworked days—has been never to pursue any study or occupation until that dangerous point is reached at which exhaustion attacks the mind or body, or both. He says: "Fatigue of the intellectual faculties is always, more or less, an impairment of their vital power—reparable by repose in common cases, but becoming a fixed impairment if habitually repeated. Especially in declining years ought this maxim to be regarded." Sir HENRY HOLLAND applies it to the small as well as the great affairs of life. "If," he says, "the mind becomes harassed by vain attempts at recollection, I abandon the attempt. If the attention flags from drowsiness, I put aside the occupation, whatever it be. If perplexed by any matter hard to comprehend—and the objects of human science at this time, as already stated, include many such—I shun what is an injurious confusion of mind by turning away to some alien subject, with the fair probability of better conquering the difficulty when a pause of rest or other employment has intervened." In short, he treats himself much as he would a favorite horse—he knows when to spare. He takes what good work he can get out of himself, and then refrains from plying the willing steed with whip and spur. But unlikely, we cannot all follow this excellent method. We may imitate his philosophy, but the imitation would be better if we could place ourselves in his circumstances. We are not all obliged to study carefully how to keep our income within $20,000 a year by our professional work—which has been Sir HENRY HOLLAND's case.

A life extending over so long a period, and passed in the midst of such varied society, must necessarily be full of social recollections. But here the reminiscent at once places a bridle on his tongue. In the first place, he will give us none of the results of his observations as a professional man—which, of course, renders the larger proportion of his experience a sealed book to us. In the next place, he will only speak of the dead—of the living he scarcely tells a solitary anecdote. Considering how much such a man *could* tell us, his reticence is not a little tantalizing—but we highly commend it on general principles. In the present day there is no such thing as privacy—it is fitting that a gentleman of the old school should keep up the traditions on such subjects which once prevailed. Even with these immense deductions, his pages admit of our obtaining numerous glimpses of men and women whose names are familiar to us all. He once lived next door to BYRON's "Maid of Athens" and he says of her—"her youthful beauty, though somewhat embellished by the warmth of poetry, was such as might well attract the fancy of the poet." He happened to be in company with Mme. DE STAËL when the entry of the allied armies into Paris was announced. "Her emotion was great and evidently expressed." He was dancing with MURAT and his Queen at Naples when the escape of NAPOLEON from Elba was announced. He met the Duke of BRUNSWICK, and "saw and conversed much with him." "There was a grave singularity about the Duke, tinged with a shade of melancholy, which might almost, by a superstitious observer, have been interpreted as a foreboding of evil at hand." This passage will recall BYRON's well-known lines:

"Within a window's state of this high hall
Late Brunswick stood, chief citizen, he did seem
That round the first emotion the assembled
Just sounds its tone with Death's prophetic ear."

The author has known six Presidents of the United States—reckoning only to the time of ANDREW JOHNSON—and has attended as a physician six Prime Ministers of England. In 1831 he was called in suddenly to see a young man in Holles-street, London, who was suffering from severe gastric fever. A lady was anxiously attending upon him. The lady was Queen HORTENSE, and the young man was LOUIS NAPOLEON. Forty years afterward Sir HENRY visited the same man, an exile at Chiselhurst. Among Americans he has given professional advice to DANIEL WEBSTER, Mr. LINCOLN, and JEFFERSON DAVIS—an odd conjuncture of names as we bring them together here! Perhaps Mr. THURLOW WEED may be numbered among the latest American patients of Sir HENRY. Lord STOWELL, the friend of Dr. JOHNSON, was among his patients, and he knew three others who were intimate with BOSWELL's hero—Mrs. PIOZZI, Sir W. PEPYS, and Mme. D'ARBLAY. He attended Prince ALBERT in his last illness—"a scene I can never forget," he says—and it is all he says. We have already said that he was examined as a witness on the trial of Queen CAROLINE. He was several times consulted by the too-celebrated Mrs. FITZHERBERT. He knew Sir PHILIP FRANCIS, the reputed author of *Junius*. Indeed, there is scarcely a prominent man of the century whom Sir HENRY HOLLAND has not known more or less familiarly.

We wish we had the space to describe some of the opinions concerning modern life and society entertained by this remarkable man. For those, and for much matter which will set our readers thinking, we recommend them to go to the book itself. Some of Sir HENRY HOLLAND's remarks contain a great deal in a very small compass, and they ought not to be lost sight of in the quiet, unpretending style in which they are delivered. He regrets the growing, rush, and tumult of modern society—the extinction of individuality—and "those evening assemblages, which whatever fanciful name may be invoked, stifling beauty as well as conversation, [which] have nearly expelled society, but not substituted it." He is sorry, too, to find that all the literary talent of the day is hurrying from book and more to the newspapers. "All this work of intellect is without name and ephemeral. It dies with the day that gave it birth—as it did again. It was, only to prove the constancy or transitoriness of the noble sentiment set forth." For himself, he still enjoys good health, and finds himself passing everybody in the streets. He tells us, with some little humor, that he feels a sort of compulsion to take the diagonal instead of the two sides of a square, and he adds, "when I cease to take the diagonal (often a dirty one) instead of the side pavement, I shall consider I have gone a step downward in the path of life." Like Dr. WOLLASTON, and one or two other eminent men, he watches the symptoms of decay in his own frame, and carefully compares those symptoms with his own previous theories about old age, or with the doctrines of others. A failure of memory as regards names, and dates of recent occurrence is the chief sign he has to note at present. May it be long before he has any more serious indication to analyze and record! Altogether, every reader of this book will lay it down with regret. Had Sir HENRY HOLLAND shown less respect for the confidences of his old friends, and been more willing to exhibit them for the amusement of the world, he might have added to the attractions of his book, though not to the respect in which the world will regard the author. Men of his type are passing away, and we are glad to have this charming, though slight, fragment of the life of one of them.

The Tardy Testimonial.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

When the NEW-YORK TIMES began its battle war upon the Tammany Ring, it was threatened with outlawry and the confiscation of its property. But the TIMES proceeded to prosecute or be forbearing. The TIMES kept right on in its work of Reform.

The *Tribune* was at that time, as it still is, one of the well-paid official organs of the Ring. It was, therefore, cautious how it imperiled its position and its pay. Hence the tardy way in which it followed the lead of the TIMES. It maintained silence to the withdrawal of its allotted share of the "spoils," and it was not until it felt the pressure of an indignant public sentiment that it took its place in the wake of the TIMES and began to follow its lead.

But the *Tribune* still clung to HALL—and its Corporation advertisements; and with such tenacity that thoughtful men were compelled to suspect that its manifested love for the one was the result of its mortal love for the other.

It is a pity that a journal which is so indiscriminate in its denunciations of others should not remember that it has a great many "little weaknesses" of its own. And it is a further pity that when Mayor HALL was indicted on Monday that the *Tribune* accordingly allowed the omission of the fact that he is the dispenser of Corporation advertisements to induce it to withhold the announcement of the indictment for the better part of a week. The *Tribune* could much better afford to lose these Corporation advertisements than its reputation as a live newspaper.

The Long Island Fisheries.

All the villages on the borders of the Great South and Moriches Bays are prosperous from the fisheries, which now employ over a thousand men. Since the Anti-Dredge and Spawn laws the business has greatly improved and increased, and a great many boats are now building for next season.

During fourteen years' experience with advertising and advertising agencies, we have never had dealings with a firm whose straightforward, upright policy so largely secured our confidence and respect as that of GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, New-York. Their contracts are always plain, intelligible, specific and liberal. They secure the most advantageous rates from the publishers; for the reason that the latter feel assured that they are secured beyond chance or contingency, in getting whatever the amount of their contract calls for, providing always that publishers have done as they agreed to.—*Home Daily (Iowa) Times.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 25 JOHN-ST. AND 15 MAIDEN-LANE,
FINE WATCHES,
WATCH-CHAINS,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
REAL BRONZE INK-STANDS AND
CARD RECEIVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE OPERA-GLASSES,
WALTHAM WATCHES.
A LARGE, CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK,
JUST RECEIVED, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO.
have removed to Nos. 730 and 732 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

Second-story windows, sentinled, and every opening of the house grounded with BOLTON BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which is now in use in 1,000 houses in the City. Without mark or scratch to house or furniture. No tearing up of any kind. Thousands of ladies who are using it testify to its merits.
M. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.
—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of Grey, it can be restored at one by using Prof. Chevalier's Hair Invigorator. This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.—*Advertisement.*

There is Good Authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great harbinger of the tomb; and yet, in its incipient stages, it is generally comparatively no more than a simple derangement of the digestive organs, readily yielding to the REVIVALENT OF DR. JAYNE, which contains the nutritive principle of the finest of all imperfect, and, when taken, does not clog the stomach, nauseate, or purge, like the things of all imperfect. It is certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and to which sufferers effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has established its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and it cures when all else has failed with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of incipient or spurious, will at once give the smallest remedy a trial. They will never regret it.—*Sold everywhere.*

Dr. M. Levett's Patent Invention.—The system, the best, and, in combination with unfinished gold work, as a base for artificial teeth.
M. LEVETT & SON, Dentists,
Removed to 58 East 14th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted five years. A few second-hand machines and agents wanted. Office and show-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Manufacturers and Dealers in diamonds and silver-ware are invited to call at the Assay Office, on Monday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, to take measures for carrying into effect the Legislature of an act which proposes to regulate the manufacture and sale of such goods.

Manufacturers Made Easy is the Rule in our world-the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. Its delicacy, ease, and instantaneous effect, recommend it to the fashionable world. Also, Lyon's Kathairon, best dressing for the hair. Sold by all druggists, and No. 16 Bond-st.

Amazing Turnbull Brother, 1 Cortlandt-st., are 20% off. Good reason why but not more than other dealers. Dealers in Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Sewing-Machines, Sheet Music, Musical Merchandise, Instruments, Strings, Trimmings, Repairing, Tuning, Varnishing, Polishing, Gilding, Silvering, Engraving, Stencilling, Boxes, Cases, Stools, Covers, Lamps, Gas-Fixtures, Metronomes, Tuning-Forks, Pitch-Pipes, Tools, Glue, Sandpaper, Cabinet Trimmings, Sheet Music, Books

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Feb. 10, [illegible] & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. [illegible] Goodrich, Esq., referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. [illegible] East Twenty-third-street, south side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, for $[illegible], purchased by G. A. Brown. The same premises are advertised for sale under another foreclosure order for to-morrow, Tuesday, but we understand that that suit will now be settled, and the property withdrawn from the public market.

THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, Feb. 10, although no particularly noticeable operations have been made, the market has given evidence of more firmness and a better feeling has prevailed than for a long time past. Nearly all the real estate offered has been disposed of at good prices, the attendance at the public sales has been large, and the bidding in each instance has been marked with spirit. In fact, all things seem to indicate that we shall not only have an active Spring business, but that the market will be a remarkably strong and healthy one. Much depends, however, upon the result of the sales proposed for the present week, for if they are carried through with success, an extensive line of choice and valuable property will be brought forward. As an indication of the rise in value of New-York real estate it may be stated that the six lots of land on the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard, sold by Muller, Wilkins & Co. at the Exchange on Thursday last for $[illegible], were disposed of six years ago, in April, 1866, for $[illegible]. The public market for the week, as we have stated, has been active, and the total sale for the period named, ending with Saturday, Feb. 10, amounts to $[illegible], as against the sum of $[illegible], the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, Feb. 3.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

The number of auctions proposed for the present week is much larger than usual, and the class of property which will in this way be brought to the notice of investors superior, being well worthy attention. The following is a full list of the sales to take place, each day's projected transactions being separately noted, when the real estate described will be offered by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, Monday, Feb. 12.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the valuable business property known as No. [illegible] State and No. 12½ Pearl streets, having a frontage on State-street of [illegible] feet [illegible] inches, and on Pearl of 12 feet, with a depth of about [illegible] feet, the plot being irregular in form. On the property is a three-story and basement brick house, a frame house and a brick stable. Also, by same auctioneer, by order of Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of the same referee, a four-story English basement brick house and lot, the latter [illegible] by [illegible], known as No. [illegible] West Twenty-fifth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, under a similar Court order, J. F. Lyons, referee, a house and lot, latter [illegible] by [illegible], on the south side of Twenty-second-street, [illegible] feet west of First-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, under the direction of Hon. Josiah Sutherland, referee, a plot of ground on the south side of Fortieth-street, [illegible] feet east of Sixth-avenue, in size [illegible] by [illegible].

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, the following extensive line of desirable building lots: Twenty-three lots on the east side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets; sixteen lots on the west side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets; four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard; sixty-one lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between the Boulevard and Twelfth-avenue; twenty-three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, between the Boulevard and Twelfth-avenue; two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, extending through to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, 300 feet west of the Boulevard; ten lots on the east side of Twelfth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets; fifteen lots on the west side of Twelfth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, extending to Bulkhead line; eleven lots on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets; nine lots and gores on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue; [illegible] lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence streets; 2 lots on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, [illegible] feet east of Seventh-avenue, and 3 lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, [illegible] feet east of Seventh-avenue. The above auction is one of special interest, embracing, as it does, the disposition of one of the most desirable tracts of land on Manhattan Island, the intrinsic value of which is at present great, and the prospective liable to a heavy advance. The sale has been looked forward to for weeks past by investors as one of the most important likely to occur this season, and, as the terms are liberal, and the announcement made that the lots will be sold without reserve, a successful result will, without doubt, be achieved.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, known as No. 58 Varick-street, south-east corner of Laight, opposite the Vanderbilt Freight Depot, and within 200 feet of [illegible], lot [illegible] by 100, building 25 by 50, with extension [illegible] by 20. Also, two three-story and basement brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 117 and 119 Leroy-street, north side, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, lots, together, in size 42 by 100; houses each 40 feet deep. Also, by same auctioneers, at an executor's sale, the two valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. [illegible] and 15 Howard-street, south side, between Broadway and Elm streets, together forming a plot [illegible] by [illegible]. The lots lie [illegible] feet east of Elm-street.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Alfred W. Lowerre, Esq., referee, [illegible] four-story brick houses and lots located on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between [illegible] and [illegible] avenues, and [illegible]. Lots each in size, 20 by 98.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the [illegible] Elm-street [illegible] two lots, each 25 by [illegible], with the buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Elm-street, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches north of [illegible] street. The following auction is also advertised for Tuesday, at which property, as noted, will be offered for sale on the premises (No. 26 Rutgers-place,) at [illegible] o'clock: The four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 26 Rutger's-place, twenty-six feet from corner Clinton-street, lot 26 by 126, house 26 by [illegible], with three-story brick extension 16 by [illegible]. Also, the four-story and basement brick building, No. 256 Madison-street, leasehold property, in rear of above, the lots connecting and forming one straight plot from street to street. Also, nineteen lots, each 20 by 103, being 200 feet on Cherry-street and 180 feet on Monroe-street, (Rutgers-place.) Sold together or separately. The old Crosby mansion stands on four of the lots. Will be sold by [illegible], if desired.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Washington Winkelwater, deceased, a three-story, high-stoop, brick-house and lot, known as No. 263 West Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, and a three-story, low-stoop, brick-house and lot, known as No. [illegible] West Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. First-named lot in size, 21.10 by 98.9; second, 21.3 by 98.9.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, the valuable business property known as No. 89 Water-street, between Wall-street and Old Slip, embracing a lot 25 by about 60, with a four-story brick warehouse thereon; also, two three-story and basement frame-houses and lots, situate on the east side of First-avenue, seventy-one feet nine inches south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; lots each [illegible] by [illegible]; houses each 35 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of David D. Terry, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brick tenement-house and lot, known as No. [illegible] East Eleventh-street, north side, [illegible] feet east of Avenue B. Lot in size, [illegible] by [illegible].

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court in foreclosure, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, a house and lot, the latter [illegible] by 100—on the west side of Forsyth-st., known as No. [illegible].

By Johnson & Miller, in Brooklyn, at the sales-rooms of Walters, Thomas & Co., No. 391 Fulton-street, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of [illegible], Esq., referee, seven building lots, each 20 by 100, on the north-west [illegible] President-street, [illegible] between Bond and Hoyt streets, and two lots, each 20 by 75, on the west side of Bond-street, between Carroll and President streets. On one of the President-street lots a three-story and basement brick house is already erected, which will be sold with the property.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of [illegible], deceased, ninety-three City lots and gores of land respectively located as follows, and together constituting a sale of unusual importance: Eighteen lots and gores on the north side of Fifteenth-street, thirty-nine feet west of Tenth-avenue, having together a frontage of [illegible] feet; [illegible] lots and [illegible] on the south side of [illegible] street, [illegible] at the [illegible]

...westerly corner of Tenth-avenue; sixteen lots (all full size) on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, [illegible] joining above lots in the rear, and [illegible] feet westerly of Forty-ninth-street, seventy-eight feet [illegible] of Tenth-avenue, having a frontage on the street of [illegible] feet [illegible] inches. Also, by same firm, [illegible] lot of land, [illegible] by 100, [illegible] Brooklyn, on the north side of Sackett-street, 100 feet [illegible] Hoyt-street.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of [illegible], deceased, the premises known as No. 109 Washington-street, [illegible] between Hudson and Laight streets, embracing a lot [illegible] by [illegible], with a double two-story brick stable thereon; four lots of land, each [illegible], on the south-east corner of Laight and Washington streets; and four lots, each 20 by [illegible], on the north side of Vestry-street, between Washington and West streets, (the buildings on the last-named property are not sold with the lots.) Also, by same auctioneers, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, a three-and-a-half-story brick house and lot known as No. 116 West Fourteenth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; lot in size, 25 by 103.3. Also, by same firm at public auction, the following property: A lot of land, [illegible] by [illegible], with the three-story brick store on the front, and the two-story and basement frame house in the rear thereof, situate on the north side of West Twenty-eighth-street, [illegible] feet west of Seventh-avenue, and known as No. 145; five building lots, each 25x99.11, located on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and one building lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Third-avenue, [illegible] feet north of Seventy-eighth-street.

By Allen & Brown, at the Exchange at a trustee sale, two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots known as Nos. 7 and 9 Varick-place, or Sullivan-street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, lots each 25 by 100, houses each 36 feet in depth; also, at public auction, announced as peremptory, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, (25 by 97 by about [illegible],) No. 286 Spring-street, with frame stable in rear of lot and right of alley-way to Macdougal-street; and, in addition, a three-story frame house and lot, situate on the south side of West Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, lot in size 25 by 100.5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under two Supreme Court orders in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee in both, the following property: Two full lots, with improvements, on the north side of East Forty-second-street, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, and one lot, [illegible] by 100.5, with improvements, on the north side of West Fifty-fifth-street, [illegible] feet west of Eighth-avenue.

By S. Dinger, at the Exchange, at public auction, a two-story and basement brick and frame house and lot, known as No. 287 Leonard-street, Brooklyn, E. D., located on the east side of the street, between Skillman and Jackson streets. Lot, 25 by 75; house, 21 by 30.

Friday, Feb. 16.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, at an adjourned sale, under the direction of James A. Coleman, Esq., referee, a two-story and basement frame house with French roof, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches west of Sixth-avenue. Lot, in size, [illegible] by 100.11.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, [illegible], Esq., referee, two lots, each [illegible] by 100.[illegible], on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 300 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

By James M. Miller, under a similar Court order, Wm. Broughton, Esq., referee, an undivided half interest in seven lots of land, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, about [illegible] feet east of Avenue A. This sale will close the business of the week.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Feb. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell & Co.

[illegible] No. 104 East 23d st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 4th-av., lot [illegible] ... $[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 10 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c.; the attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. — Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—The four-story store No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts.; size, 25x80 feet; rented for $[illegible] per annum until May 1, 187[illegible]. Price asked, $[illegible].

ALSO,

A large corner property near Maiden-lane—No. [illegible] William-st., corner [illegible]—first-class four-story store, [illegible] feet; leased to May, 1872, for $[illegible] per annum. Price asked, $[illegible]. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. S.—Both the above are to be sold by order of executor, to close an estate.

IMPORTANT.

WARD & OGDEN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 300 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $[illegible] to $[illegible] each, on accommodating terms.

BROADWAY, CORNER 27TH-ST.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 46TH and 47th sts., an elegant brown-stone house, built by Duggin, newly and magnificently furnished by the present owner, whose early departure for Europe alone induces him to offer it; or will be rented for two years to a small private family; also, a fine stable on [illegible], between 5th and 6th avs. Also, near 5th-av., on 37th, four-story house, over 25 feet wide, three rooms deep, in elegant order, for sale cheap. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or lease to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for [illegible] houses below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 10 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST [illegible]-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class, [illegible] wainscoted in marble; [illegible]; will be sold upon reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. [illegible] SIMONSON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 58th-st., near Central Park, finished in rosewood and black-walnut; a bargain. [illegible] HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., No. [illegible] 5TH-AV.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—[illegible]-story high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible] feet wide, in perfect order. Also, a large number of others in all parts of the city, at prices ranging from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 23 Pine-st.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—[illegible] house, [illegible] 18.9x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st. (25x100.) [illegible]. For particulars apply to WM. B. ROSS, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone [illegible] house, 17x50x100.5; finished in hardwood; situated on north side 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price and terms reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR-story brick house No. 4 Dover-st., 30 feet from the Bowery and Chatham-square, an established wholesale [illegible] house the past twenty years; terms easy. THOS. H. WYATT, No. 21 Park-row.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot in [illegible], No. [illegible] East 50th-st., for sale; [illegible]x100; price $31,000. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. [illegible] 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., handsome, full-width, four-story brown-stone house. Rent $[illegible]. Also elegant avenue houses for sale, near the Park; also splendid houses facing it. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot, on Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., in good order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on East [illegible]th-st., near Lexington-av., with mirrors and gas fixtures; house in fine order. Price $[illegible]. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, FULL-SIZE, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished [illegible] at a bargain upon application to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NO. [illegible] Lispenard-st., near Church; 25x100 feet; will be sold at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av.; Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & G. O. DENNY, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND ON THE corner of Jane-st. and 12th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot Horatio-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 3,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL brown-stone houses near Central Park at low figures, between $14,000 and $40,000. Inquire of FRANK FIELD, No. [illegible] Eighth-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT purchaser—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, No. 18 East 46th-st.; possession at once. [illegible] RUDDY & CO., No. [illegible] Park-place.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, on [illegible] st., near 5th-av.; size of house, 25x56; lot, 100.5; in fine order. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on Irving-place, near [illegible]; very substantial [illegible]. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$27,000—WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 7th-av.; handsome [illegible] high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible]. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

[illegible] 5TH AND 6TH AV. LOTS, IN PLOT or singly, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. J. CARPENTER, REAL ESTATE, NO. 25 BIBLE-HOUSE.

PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.

ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

ALLEN & BROWN, Real estate brokers and auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway,

offer for sale the following desirable houses and lots:

West 54th-st., near 6th-av., 4s. b. s. brown, [illegible]
West [illegible]th-st., [illegible], 4s. h. s. brown, [illegible]
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., 4s. h. s. brown, [illegible]
West 47th-st., near 5th-av., 4s. h. s. brown, [illegible]
West [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av., [illegible]
West 52d-st., near 5th-av., 4s. h. s. brown, [illegible]
[illegible]
West [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av., 4s. h. s. brown, [illegible]

Also a number of other houses in desirable locations. Houses and lots on 5th and Madison avs. for sale.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 12 LOTS IN CARmansville, suitable for a public institution. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., NO. [illegible] 5TH-AV.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

VALUABLE WHARF AND WAREHOUSE PROPERTY, ADJACENT TO WALL-STREET FERRY,

PROPERTY RECENTLY KNOWN AS ROBERTS' WALL-ST. STORES A, B, C, D AND E.

Front on the river [illegible] feet, and extending back to Furman-st., with berths and water sufficient for vessels of the largest class; very desirably located for shipping, warehouse, or any large business requiring extensive water-front. Apply to

HORACE B. [illegible], NO. [illegible] PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY and Mansard-roof basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house on the corner of Bedford and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; contains all the improvements, and ready for occupancy; price, $16,000; terms easy. Apply to J. W. KARLSTY, No. [illegible] Montague-st., or G. SWIFT, corner Bedford and De Kalb avs.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate, valuable corner property, 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of E. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 22. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, [illegible] offered for sale on easy terms; also, some choice residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County, in great variety, and well located for villas, [illegible] or residences. WHITE UNDERHILL, [illegible], Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ROCHELLE, N. Y.—FORTY-five minutes from New-York and [illegible] minutes from Rochelle depot, on the line of the [illegible] Railroad, [illegible] a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well [illegible] containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Rochelle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at the office of A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. PITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class, three-story and high-basement brick house, twelve rooms and large sub-cellar. This is a thoroughly well-built house, brown-stone trimmings, high ceilings, all modern improvements, street paved, sewer, &c. Location very central and convenient, within five minutes' walk of Broad-st., and of both the New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads. Everything in perfect order. Price $14,000. Address HOUSE-OWNER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence located at Washingtonville, Norwalk, Conn.; house gothic; fourteen rooms and open attic; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all out-buildings of the most approved order; grounds 148x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, near depot; also cottages.

At Cranford, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, one and a half miles from depot, also stock and crops; at Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 200 acres.

A. C. KUCK, No. 48 Barclay-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Within five to ten minutes' walk of Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, White Plains and Rye depots; plots ranging from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Parties desiring to purchase can get full information by applying to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—[illegible] Lot [illegible], five minutes' walk from depot, [illegible] $[illegible] cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, [illegible] and village lots for sale; a great variety, [illegible] furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, [illegible] Broad-st. [illegible] Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country-seats, bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.

H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., A SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., corner Pine. [illegible] all desirable property offered for sale or rent [illegible] there is on our books.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE AND COMMOdious dwelling-house at Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., near the junction of the New-Jersey Midland and Sussex Railroads, with stable, garden and six acres of land, and use of desirable [illegible] on the 1st of April. For terms and further particulars, apply to HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 24 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, [illegible], a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the [illegible] Boulevard. Apply to No. [illegible] Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible].

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSES to let on 18th, 17th, 20th, 30th, [illegible], 36th and 37th sts., and other [illegible]. [illegible]

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water, [illegible]; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or W. A. COLLINS, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the [illegible] house No. 16 5th-av. Inquire of R. F. BERRIEN, No. 102 South-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.

BANKERS, INSURANCE AND LAWYERS' OFFICES, IN BUILDINGS

NOS. 113, 115, 117 AND 119 BROADWAY.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, [illegible], two elegant [illegible] cottages, near depot, one-fourth acre; slate roofs; twelve rooms, finished in hard wood, built by day's work, quite new, price $10,000; terms very easy. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments Nos. 3, [illegible] Broadway and Nos. [illegible] 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also, the store and basement No. 114 5th-av., corner of 24th-st. Apply to J. W. & S. DEY, No. [illegible] Beaver-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS CENTRALly-located stores, [illegible], corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., one of the best stands for business uptown. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS stable, with seven stalls, large loft and room, two coachmen's rooms, situated in West 13th-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $[illegible] per annum; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 125 5th-av., to lease for business purposes. H. R. DREW & CO., No. [illegible] 5th-av., or HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST. STORE PROPerty.—The lot with the four-story substantially built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY, NO. 767 BROADway; suitable for furniture, piano or any business requiring spacious and well-lighted premises. Apply at the store to GEORGE SLOANE.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, and fixtures, if wanted. [illegible] No. [illegible] John-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

TO LET WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] Broadway.
Nos. [illegible] Exchange-court.
Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] New-st.
Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] New-st.
No. [illegible] Broad-st.

Apply to the N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., Nos. [illegible] Broadway and [illegible] Exchange-court.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE building No. 187 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; suitable for banking, insurance, lawyers' offices, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 187 Fulton-st., Room No. [illegible], from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO CHOICE LOTS, situate on the BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS., LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN, 54TH, 55TH, 135TH, 137TH, 138TH AND 139TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., Executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 135th and 138th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 136th and 138th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 138th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 136th and 138th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 137th and 138th sts., extending to bulk-head line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 137th and 139th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and gores on 138th and 139th sts., 300 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 280 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February. Consequently the sale will be

PEREMPTORY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 15TH-ST., 49TH AND 50TH STS., NEW-YORK, AND SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN, EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of [illegible], deceased.

FIFTEENTH-STREET—Nineteen gores on north side [illegible] feet west of 10th-av. Having together a frontage of 570 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on south side of 15th-st., connecting at the westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Sixteen lots on north side of 49th-st., fifty-nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above lots on the rear.

Also, sixteen lots on south side of 50th-st., 78.4 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 321.8 on 49th-st. Forty-[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side of Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

H. HENDRICKS, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN.

Office No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEE SALE OF VALUABLE FIFTEENTH WARD PROPERTY ON VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-ST.

VARICK-PLACE OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 7 Varick-place; size of house, [illegible]; size of lot, 25x100.

VARICK-PLACE OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 9 Varick-place; size of house, [illegible], with one-story extension; size of lot, 25x100. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

MULLER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON 51ST-ST., BETWEEN WHITE AND WALKER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of D. W. [illegible] and Henry W. Cornell, Executors of [illegible] W. Cornell, deceased:

[illegible] building thereon, known as Nos. 35, 37, [illegible] works of Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Cornell. [illegible] of the purchase money may remain on [illegible] for two years. For maps, &c., apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MULLER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NOS. 12 AND 14 HOWARD-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Wm. W. Wilkinson, Executor:

HOWARD-STREET—The valuable lots, together with the buildings thereon, Nos. 12 and 14, Howard-st., south side, between Broadway and Elm-st., being [illegible] feet west of Elm-st. First-class improvements, with possession May 1, 1872.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MULLER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY AND CROSBY-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—THEATRE COMIQUE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

The large and valuable plot of ground on Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, known as Nos. 514 and 516 Broadway, and Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Crosby-st., including the [illegible] Theatre Comique, with buildings, scenery, fixtures, &c. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE.—SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the salesroom of Messrs. WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee.

PRESIDENT-STREET—Northeasterly side, beginning 100 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven valuable lots, on one of which stands a three-story and basement brick dwelling house; lots 20x100.

BOND-STREET—Westerly side, beginning 80 feet south of President-st., two valuable lots, 20x75.

DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

Maps at auctioneers' and referee's offices.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1872, AT 12 noon, on the premises, the four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 26 RUTGERS-PLACE, N. Y., from corner Clinton-st., lot 26x126, house 26x[illegible], with three-story brick extension, 16x[illegible]. Also, the four-story and basement brick building, No. 256 MADISON-ST., leasehold property, in rear of above, the lots connecting, and forming one straight plot from street to street. Also, nineteen lots, each 20x103, being 200 feet on CHERRY-ST. and 180 feet on MONROE-ST. (Rutgers-place.) Sold together or separately. The old Crosby mansion stands on four of the lots. Will be sold by itself, if desired. Terms easy.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTItion, of valuable business property on PEARL AND STATE STS.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon. At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee.

The valuable business property known as Nos. 9 State and 12½ Pearl-sts., having a frontage of [illegible] on State, and 12.6 on Pearl-st., and a depth of about 207 feet. G. TILLOTSON, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 231 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS, BILL BROKERS, AND THE PUBLIC are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the note of Gilford, Thomas & Jamin [illegible], dated [illegible] Dec. 15, 1871, at thirty days, due March 18, [illegible], payable at [illegible] Park Bank, the same having been lost, and payment has been stopped. It is of no use to any one but the owner. A reward of [illegible] will be paid for its return to THOMAS McMULLEN, No. [illegible] Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-3 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $[illegible] PER MILE.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 each.

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana.

Price 90 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-one miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating the Parke Block Coal Field, at its Southern terminus, the celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (used in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor [illegible] per cent., more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO [illegible] PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF GEORGIA BONDS.

The Joint Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia to ascertain and examine the number of bonds of the State of Georgia, and of bonds bearing the indorsement of the State of Georgia, issued since July, 1868, and to ascertain and report to the General Assembly at its next session all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, hereby notify the holders of all such bonds that they may now make proof of the facts entitling such bonds to registration before Thomas L. Snead, Esq., at his office, No. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York, he having been duly authorized to take and certify such proofs to this Committee, and that no other person in the City of New-York has been authorized to take such proofs. And they further notify the holders of said bonds that unless they report said bonds to this Committee with the required proofs, and submit the same for registration on or before the 1st day of April, 1872, the same will be deemed prima facie to have been illegally and fraudulently issued. Information as to the facts to be proved will be furnished by Mr. Snead, together with the proper blanks. By authority of the Committee. ALTON ANGIER, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.

STOLEN—CAUTION.

The following bonds were stolen on the [illegible] and all persons are cautioned against negotiating or buying them, or the coupons thereof, as payment has been stopped:

[illegible] Bonds, $1,000 each, First Mortgage St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, Nos. [illegible] inclusive, and [illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.

[illegible] Bonds, $1,000 each, First Mortgage Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad, Nos. [illegible] and No. [illegible].

[illegible] Bonds, $1,000 each, First Mortgage International Coal and Railway Company, Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] inclusive.

[illegible] Bonds, [illegible] Second Mortgage International Coal and Railway Company, Nos. [illegible], inclusive.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great Trunk Line from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at PAR AND INTEREST a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of [illegible] miles of this road, including its New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation, and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When that shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be largely and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, of which nearly $[illegible] have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $[illegible] per mile, which is less than one-third of the amount at which some of the trunk lines already running from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive [illegible] per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD, State of New-York,

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $[illegible] PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "Garden of the State," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at [illegible] and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,

And those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

BANKS, BANKERS, RAILROADS, INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' ALMANAC FOR 1872

Will be ready this week, containing a list of 1,900 National Banks; 900 State Banks; 1,800 Private Banks in the United States and Canada; 800 Railroads (cost and office of each); 1,300 Insurance Companies; 1,000 members of the Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange; quotations of stocks and bonds for five years, &c.

Octavo, 200 pages. Price $2.

Orders received at the Bankers' Magazine Office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 11 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 15th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON, GEO. C. LORD, C. W. PEABODY, Trustees.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIR[illegible] teen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Main Line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees.

DEC. 1, 1871. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York City.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the [illegible] January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of this Company and the protection of the interests of all the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 11 Exchange-st., Boston.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., [illegible] WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE [illegible] Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Palestine, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,

$920,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and, in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $16,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,097.

A Safe Investment, Paying 11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (Greene county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

STUYVESANT BANK.

Notice is given that a general meeting of the creditors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held at No. 744 Broadway, [illegible] on the [illegible] day of February, 1872, at 12 M., when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.

JAN. 29, 1872. O. H. P. ARCHER, Receiver.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG Railroad, Vice-President's Office, No. 126 Chambers-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, Samuel Sloan, Esq., and Moses Taylor, Esq., were duly elected directors of this Company to fill vacancies in the Board.

Mr. Sloan was also chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Company will pay par and accrued interest, less Government tax, on the bonds for the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872, on presentation at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, or the Company's office, Watertown, New-York. The office of the Company will be removed to the City Bank building, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 1st of May.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, GLYNN COUNTY, Georgia. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 1, 1872.

IT HAVING RECENTLY COME TO the knowledge of this Board that J. F. ROWE, late Ordinary of this County, and D. G. RISLEY, Treasurer, have executed and issued bonds to a large amount not authorized by the Legislature of Georgia, all persons are cautioned against purchasing same, or any bonds purporting to be Glynn County bonds, unless such bonds may be approved or indorsed by this Board. [illegible] KENNEDY, Clerk, Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Glynn County, Georgia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of February, 1872, at [illegible] o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WM. M. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY, FROM PIER No. 20 EAST RIVER.

Calling at LONDONDERRY to land Passengers and Mails for Ireland and Scotland.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all Railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, France and Germany at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, including provisions, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to location.

Cabin children, $40 and $45. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28 and $30. Children under 1 year, $5.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28 to Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow,

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Question of Allowing Women to Preach in the Churches.

Sermons and Lectures Yesterday—A Woman's Preaching—The Argument of an Advocate of Women Preachers—Historical Week.

WOMEN AS PREACHERS.

Should Women be Allowed to Preach in the Churches?—Sermon by Mrs. J. J. White.

Mrs. J. J. WHITE, last speaking, preached a sermon on the subject of allowing women to preach in churches, in the First Protestant Methodist Church, Attorney-street. The text was from the third verse of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians:

"And I entreat thee also, O true yokefellow, help those women which labored with me in the Gospel, with Clement also, and with other my fellow-laborers, whose names are written in the Book of Life."

She said: Recently a wonderful excitement has taken place in the Christian Church, and a Presbytery of the elders of Brooklyn have been called in council to determine whether a vote of communion shall be given to a lady who, in common with God-fearing women, is seeking to speak from the gospel about the salvation of her heavenly father, and tell her brothers and sisters of the precious Gospel of the Son of God. It is remarkable that, in this nineteenth century, in this age of reason, and of liberty, and of freedom of thought and speech, that such an excitement should be produced. I have selected this text where St. Paul himself calls upon his brethren for help for those women who have labored in the Church. It is looked upon as a singular fact that Paul, in another portion of his writings, says that a woman should keep silence in the churches. Paul was a laborer in the Gospel; he had been called by Jesus Christ; he consecrated his entire life and soul to the Church. It was the life-work of the Apostle to talk the Gospel, to pray the Gospel, to preach the Gospel, and close his labors by a martyr's death. Instructions in this great work he associated with himself women. He could not do the work alone. It was too colossal. It was the conversion of the whole world he contemplated, and nothing else. They went out to overthrow error and false religion, and teach charity and the love of God. This was a great and mighty work to perform. Paul had to gather all the influences and powers around him as his fellow-laborers, and among these laborers he employed women. Can any one fail to see that he associated women in the holy cause on account of their earnestness, and the purity of their hearts. This was by Divine direction. Paul was inspired, and his association of women was in accordance with Divine direction. The prophet Joel said that God would pour out His spirit on the world, the sons and daughters of men should prophesy, and the spirit of the Lord should be over the handmaidens of the earth. Why should this be said if that spirit was not given to help and aid women in Christian work and in the accomplishment of good in the world? St. Paul again, in 1 Corinthians, eleventh chapter and fifth verse, said that every woman that prayeth or prophesieth shall do so with her head covered. Thus Paul points out the fact that women were in the habit of praying and prophesying in public, that they delivered the messages of God to the people. If we look to ancient Israel we find that Deborah judged Israel for many years, and Paul has yet pointed out the precise position that women should occupy in the Church. God lays it down as a principle that all men and women should consecrate their physical and their mental powers to him. If, perchance, God has given a woman a voice which is confounding with intellectual powers, and with a large range of knowledge; and if a woman has all these powers, and feels inspired to rise and address the multitude and tell them of the salvation of God, I say who shall forbid it? If a woman, blessed by God with all these qualities, with her heart and soul consecrated to her God, shall not be permitted her to speak in our churches? How grave assemblies of wise and Christian men have decided that no woman shall speak of the love of Christ that is in her heart, or point one to sinners the way of life. PAUL's instructions were in connection with Oriental practices, yet he called to his aid his women laborers in the Church. Woman has proved herself able to stand side by side with man in intellectual enterprises, and has made for herself a name in the world which men might often envy. It is the age in which we live. Hence we find that woman is regarded as one of God's best gifts to man. Women may go upon the stage because of the delight they afford. Women who have been blessed with glorious voices sing in public and delight thousands. The world says let them sing. Mlle. NILSSON stands to applauding crowds; Mme. PAREPA-ROSA the same. These ladies, on account of the gifts they have received from nature and their own brilliant talents, sing in New-York and the cities of this continent reaping thousands of dollars as reward. Yet no one is shocked. The world stands delighted. But if a meek, quiet woman dares to ascend the pulpit and preach the Gospel of Christ, it is a terrible offence, and the world stands aghast. Miss DICKINSON I have heard lecture. I have heard her ringing voice from the rostrum, and have heard her applauded by crowds of intelligent men and women. Yet no one is shocked. The world says, "It all right." But if a meek and lowly woman, full of the depths of her heart's soul dares to point sinners to the cross where Jesus died, a whole Presbytery is shocked, and the man who allows this must be censured. Miss COLLINS reads, and in this Church has read poems of serious and solemn nature. All approve. No one objected. But if she dared to stand up in this Church and preach the Gospel, the whole world would be shocked, and a presbytery would doubtless be called to censure us. Consistency is a jewel. Shall we object to a woman and her work; shall we object to woman's missionary labors. She goes from cellar to garret reading the Word of God, and praying for her fellow-creatures.

A Roman Catholic priest, from whose fold a number of converts came and joined our Church, said that he never feared the power of our ministers to make converts, but he dreaded those women who labored in silence and taught the Word of God to the poor in their homes. What a mighty influence is that of women! she has conquered herself to God. All women should work according to the mental and moral powers that Heaven has given them. I would not ask them to enter the pulpit unless they feel that special Divine call, for God never calls a minister unless He has given him the moral and physical powers necessary for his position. There is a great and glorious work to be done. God wants five women, five ministers, and five churches to work for the good and the salvation of undying souls, whose home and whose rest should be in Heaven.

A WOMAN'S SERMON.

Modern Religion—Its Failure—A Lecture at Lyric Hall.

Mrs. LAURA CURTIS SMITH, of California, spoke last night at Lyric Hall, on the subject of "Modern Religion: What is its Value?" She said, she said, no quarrel with Christianity as it was first taught. It is the present misinterpretation of which she complained. She did not hesitate to pronounce the religion of the present a failure. She had abused her subject deliberately, and made her declaration in full faith of its truthfulness. It was a failure because it did not reach down and lift up the poor and needy. She pointed the towering churches with their splendid equipments, as an evidence of the truth of her allegation. What would be the effect if the poor and sick and maimed were to crowd the aisles and pews as they crowded around the Nazarene? What a reaching of ears and souls! The spirit had been lost in the letter. She cited the fact that the churches did not get down to where the miserable poor are who need help. She read from the NEW-YORK TIMES a description of prison abuses and punishment as proofs that we have made a failure. Such things could not exist if we had a Christ religion. We must believe the doctrine of brotherhood, commencing in the childhood, and that there is an element in humanity that will ultimately elevate us into the likeness of the all Father. We must learn and teach that we can only reach and elevate the lowly by kindness and love. The worship of God in splendid temples is not acceptable as the utterance of all the Christian idea; Divine Father has honored the entrance of these attributes as an union more acceptable than songs and prayers. We want the worship that shall unfold our powers. The cultivation of our individual attributes. We are offering the highest worship and praise when we are laying down our individual natures and disordered lives, we should represent that we can only elevate humanity adopting the methods of Jesus. We look upon a distorted spirit with commiseration, but looked fainting at sight of moral distortion. We must look upon crime as a disease, and endeavor to apply suitable remedies.

The treatment of our criminals would make a demon of a good man. We appeal to the low, and base, and vile, instead of the better elements, and so make him worse instead of better. The first step toward respect for God is respect for ourselves. Thence the first lesson we should learn is self-respect. It is impossible to reach the degraded man reaching and in the gutter, we much a relation of deeds, and not words. The Reserve associated with publicans and sinners. But the ministers of modern Christianity were crawling to do as Jesus did. Rev. Mr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, if you do be consigned down from your aristocratic aisles and go where any Master sent, I will clear my church and congregation to preach away, and to a new way. There has been too much creed and too little Christ in the preaching of modern times. The

[illegible]

CHRIST THE SAVIOUR.

Sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in Church of the Redeemer.

The "Church of the Redeemer" is now the new name for Trinity Mission, that being the title under which the successors of Dr. Hutchinson will be known, in future. Dr. Hutchinson, yesterday, preached to a very large congregation, taking for his text the thirty-seventh verse of the twenty-seventh chapter of Matthew—"This is Jesus the King of the Jews." He said:

"These words were written in derision, they expressed the abject individual hatred of a whole people; today, however, we repeat them with reverence. They are to us an understatement of a great fact, for Jesus was not only King of the Jews, but of the whole spiritual world; the work He began in Jerusalem will not end until every knee shall bow. Let us look at the future which the Apostles represent in the Gospels of Mid-last scene in the life of Christ. Look at the parties in the scene. A thousand years back the Lord had promised a Saviour should come to the Jews, and when the Prophet spoke the whole nation was glad. The world seemed to be their own, and they alone were worthy to carry the ark of Jehovah in their midst. Until all last the Roman host was pitched upon their south, every market place and sacred hill was occupied by the hated victor. The looking for the promised deliverer thus increased to an agonizing cry. At last a young man, only thirty years of age, around whose childhood and about whose cradle obscure as it was, there clustered a number of curious rumors, was heard to speak, and his words were kind, peaceful and loving. He delivered what is known as the Sermon on the Mount. His audience was a mixed one—people representing almost every religion were present. "You are looking for a Messiah, a Christ. Behold, brethren, I am he. I have come to deliver you from all your sorrow." And to prove His words, He turned to the poor leper, and said, "Stand up, man;" and to the man crazed, as well as any of them. And again then He turned to the widow's son to life. Oh, how the people loved him. His name and praises spread all over the land, and all the sick were brought to the great physician. But one day he spoke words which started the hole Jewish world, "My kingdom is not of this world." Then the Pharisees began to hate him, and the poor people were never so disappointed in their lives. "Not of this world! Are we not to have a sacred war? Are we not to fight the enemy under our great leader?" Jesus answered, "Peace on earth and good will to men." To the crouching Hebrew race so full of pride, bending beneath the yoke of the victor, Jesus said: "When a man smites you on one cheek, turn to him the other also." What! A Roman soldier smite one of the Hebrew people on the cheek, and the Hebrew, living under the shadow of Mount Sinai, turning his other cheek to that the Roman might strike that also! Never, never! Then furious to Christ, they said: "Impostor, impostor, you shall die. We want no such leader. We want war—war to the knife." These were the two parties, Jesus and the Jews—and now after hearing dogged his footsteps for three years, the Pharisees saw their opportunity and struck him. Pilate washed his hands, and said, but neither the world nor the Church, but neither the world nor the Church, but neither the world care of, and all those recognize the sovereignty of that Saviour.

[illegible]

THE NEW CHARTER.

Address of the Citizens' Association Before the Senate Committee on Cities—Objections to the Proposed Charter of the Committee of Seventy.

The Charter for the City of New-York proposed by the Citizens' Association of New-York, having been presented to the Senate and referred to the standing Committee on the Affairs of Cities, the Committee met Feb. 9, 1872, to hear argument thereon. Mr. CHARLES TRACY, on behalf of the Association, addressed the Committee. The substance of his remarks was as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Since the late exposure of frauds in the New-York City Government, and the very decisive voice of the citizens as expressed in the late election, it has become a matter of expectation that a new charter will be adopted by the Legislature. The Committee of Seventy have framed a proposed charter, which is now under consideration by your honorable body. The Citizens' Association, of which I am the organ, has prepared a charter, which, in many important respects, differs from that of the Committee of Seventy. It is understood that the Committee of Seventy have framed their charter with a view to its adoption by the Legislature, without much change, and that it is now before you for your action. The Citizens' Association charter is not so perfected, and we shall, of course, be glad to avail ourselves of any material improvements which may be suggested by the Committee of Seventy, or by any other persons. We think, however, that the charter of the Association is more in accordance with the principles of our government, and more adapted to the wants of our city than that of the Committee of Seventy. The charter of the Association provides for a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Assistant Aldermen. The draft of the Committee of Seventy proposes that the entire body of Aldermen be elected annually, and for the term of two years. The reasons for this are, first, that there be three Aldermen from each Senatorial district, making fifteen in all, and to hold office for the term of three years, and only one in each year; that this will give continuity to the Board, and a degree of permanence and a conservative influence. We also propose that each Assembly District be divided into two parts, making forty-two districts, and that there be two Aldermen and two Assistant Aldermen. We think that this will make a better balance than to have the whole power in one House, and the conservative in its constitution and the other entirely from the people every year, thus to have only three from the Aldermen, of the three annually. The draft of the Committee of Seventy, in addition to most of the appointments, gives to the Board of Aldermen, one appointed by the Mayor, another by the Aldermen, and another by the Board of Aldermen, which a minority in each Board will be able to defeat, and so throw out the Commissioner, and that more than two will be appointed in each year. This will give the individual responsibility which the Mayor, the whole body of the Board of Aldermen, and the people have a right to demand. The Citizens' Association proposes that taxpayers be chosen five in each district, for terms of six years, to expire one in each year, and that the Board appoint out of the taxpayers, and from the Commissioners of Taxes, a Board of Assessors, consisting of three, to be annually appointed by the Board for terms of three years, rotating in rotation.

The draft of the Committee of Seventy is practically Aldermanic form of government, and it is impossible in the City of New-York the scheme of a representative voting; then in each district when, with Aldermen one in Senatorial, each voter may, if he pleases, give his whole vote for one candidate, and thus the Board of Aldermen may be elected by a small part of the votes. Whatever may be thought of the logic and theory of this, it is a fact that every citizen knows it, and has never been tested practically to be right, and for a time sufficient to show its adaptability to our people.

The Citizens' Association's charter, which is the Committee of Seventy's, is similar to that of Chicago, and is similar to that of Philadelphia, and is similar to that of Boston, and is similar to that of Philadelphia, and is similar to that of Boston, and is similar to that of Philadelphia, and is similar to that of Boston